Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,041—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
4th June	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6398	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10882
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6007	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6398	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b MARKGRAF ...	3,680	Timm	28th May.
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & Co.
Agents
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	May 24	...
C. City of Karachi	8490	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8000	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8000	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained, For passages and full particulars apply to—
Bombay:—Messrs. El. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 26th May	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 27th May	6 a.m.	Direct †.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 30th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 26th May, sailing (for Malis and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 30th May calling at Karachi, Parni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "TANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 24th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
23rd May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRESR	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5095	S. Climack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KORRESR	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORRESR	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Gobri	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	6393	25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,535	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,393	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager.
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

REPAIRS
TO
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8	Young American	,, 50	5	0
La Arena, Bravas Fimas	,, 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	8	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	3	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	12	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	2	8
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,, 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	4	2

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hesrjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and up wards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent., For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be most certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.
Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

INDIAN PATENT STONE.
FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street. BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—The difference 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and us of 20 or 25 per cent.
oposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AUSTRIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, "E" Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

APPLICATIONS are received by the Undersigned from Graduates in Medicine and Chemistry for the POST of ASSISTANT to the CHEMICAL EXAMINER, Government of Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. Applicants should state age and College distinctions and forward testimonials.

F. M. ANNASAWMY AYENGAR,
Personal Assistant.
For Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.
Office of Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government,
Dated, Bangalore, 19/21 May, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 1,000 halfround TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 275 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 17th May, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1910, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for the different Municipal Hospitals, for the period ending 31st March, 1911.

II. Samples of clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

III. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

IV. Tenders should be superscribed "Supply of Clothing to the Municipal Hospitals," and enclosed in covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the date above mentioned.

V. A deposit of Rs. 250 should accompany the Tender, (without which no Tender will be considered), the amount shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee, is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the contract deposits.

VI. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made, immediately on intimation, by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VII. With each Tender samples of Clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderers. It is not necessary that the sample should be of the same colours as those of the office but they should be of the same quality.

VIII. Tenderers have the option of Tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

IX. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 19th May 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 178 of 1910.

Re JAIRAM GORDHAN, MADHOWJI GORDHAN, SHAMJI GORDHAN, ANANDJI MADHOWJI, PITAMBER SOMJI and MAGAN PREMJI, lately carrying on business at Khand Bazar, and residing at Panjrapole Street without the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JAIRAM GORDHAN, MADHOWJI GORDHAN, SHAMJI GORDHAN, ANANDJI MADHOWJI, PITAMBER SOMJI and MAGAN PREMJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed Acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CAUTION.

By an order made by the Learned District Judge of Cawnpore, and dated the 23rd January 1909, our client BABU DAYA CHAND was APPOINTED the GUARDIAN of the person and property of RAM BALLABH, the minor son of HARMUKH RAI, deceased, of the Firm of KETSHIDAS HARMUKH RAI, of Bombay, and who is still a minor and no person other than our client has therefore any right or authority to do any act, deed or thing by which the infant would be bound.

MANUEL AND AGARWALLA,
Solicitors.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, the 24th MAY, at 9-30,
GRAND OPEN AIR BENEFIT CONCERT,
In aid of Private EYRES, of the Cheshire Regiment.
ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT GRAND
SATURDAY SHOW
Special up-to-date Topical
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
CUP FINAL
played at the Crystal Palace in the presence of 70,000 spectators.
SEE—A DRAMA IN SAVILE
ALSO Galino's Duel and side splitting comics.
TIMES.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 50 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever: the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS, for European Families. Apply on premises, DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¹⁄₂d. to 1s. 4 ²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Soerabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YOLILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount [to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

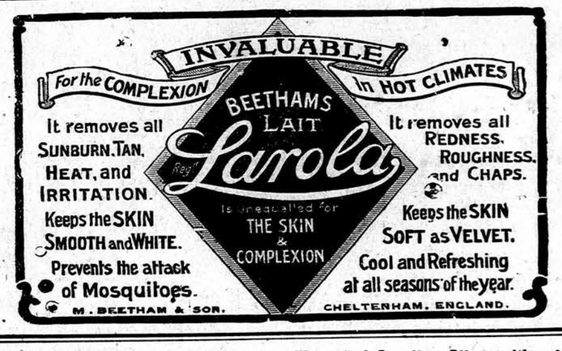
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.. &c.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay [illegible]
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.


INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION
In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAMS
LAIT
Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION.
Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE.
Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS.
Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET.
Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
M. BEETHAM & SON.
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET,
:: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£12 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17 15 0
All Gold	15 15 0

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

The Largest Stock —of— Novelties in Europe.
Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MAY 23.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ...1s. 3 15/16d June-Aug

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 2-16d. June 15
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 9/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ... 172
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 132 1-4
90 d/s. Hongkong 132 2-4
,, Shanghai 178
,, Japan 150 1/2

The market is steady.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged for ready and 1-16 up for forward whereas New York remained unchanged.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-8-0 for the first settlement and there being few buyers and sellers, no change of importance had taken place and closed at Rs. 72-7-0. Demand for ready was poor and about 40-50 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained dull in absence of local and up-country demand and prices declined by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices declined by quarter of an anna.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	13	7	0
National Bank	24	1	3
Chattered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	3
Australian	24	1	0
English	14	2	0
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	8	0
117 Penny	72	7	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	7	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Dull. London prices were 3d. up, but demand for ready being poor and there being more sellers for forwards and prices declined by two annas.

Rapeseed:—Quieter. London prices declined by 3d. There being few sellers and prices were easier by an anna.

Wheat:—Quiet. London market remained unchanged. Very little is passing and prices were nominal.

Mowrauseed:—Dull. Demand being poor and prices were easier by an anna.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, and Poppyseed:—Quiet but steady. Prices were unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 6 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 4 0

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 2
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 13
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 18
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 43 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	} ,, 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15 ...	
Do. do, do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 44 to 45
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 45 to 46
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 46 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad ...	
Do. do. Gujarat ...	
Do. Black Kutni ...	} ,, 43 to 44
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	... ,, 34 to 35
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed	... ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of wheat and seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 21st May :—

Wheat	... 24,203 cwts
Linseed	... 19,271 ,,
Rapeseed	... 10,601 ,,
Gingellyseed	... 2,192 ,,
Poppyseed... ...	... 6,331 ,,
Groundnuts	... 2,657 ,,
Castorseed	... 6,588 ,,
Rice	... 6,831 ,,
Myrabollams	... 3,539 ,,
Cottonseed	... 51,015 ,,
Mowrauseed... ...	... 5,545 ,,
Gram	... 59 ,,
Jowrar	... 26 ,,
Maize	...

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai, nil, unsold stock 60,000 bales ; sold but uncleared 35,000 bales ex 181 1-2. Tone of the market, very weak with nothing doing.

Our local market is also very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool market was closed and New York was up by 15 for ready. Our market at Colaba was steady and a very moderate business has been done both by the mills and exporters, and prices for ready were put up by Rs. 1 to 2. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 7 points up, hence market for future remained quiet and steady and prices fluctuated by Re. 1. Good Broach opened at Rs. 298 and closed at Rs. 299.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Halli Bros	...Bengal	... 265
200	Gaddam and Co	...Bagalkot	... 305
200	Tata and Co	...Wardha	... 304
200	do	.. Nagpur	... 301
200	do	...Yeotmal	... 299
200	H Goculdas & Co	...Nagpur	... 295
200	Bussank	...Bengal	... 290
200	Assur Mills	... do	... 270
200	Currimbhai	... do	... 267
200	Petit Mills	...Ujjain	... 295
200	A Moritz & Co	...Miraj	... 319
200	Bussank	...Broach	... 330
100	do	...Wardha	... 300

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	269
,, Good	...	257
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	289
,, Good	...	273
Sind Punjab Fine	...	286
,, Good	...	271
Khandesh Fine	...	290
,, Good	...	260
Amraoti Fine	...	305
,, ,, Good	...	297
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	305
,, Good	...	297
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	308
,, Good	...	300
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	304
Nagpore Fine	...	315
,, Good	...	307
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	318
,, Good	...	310
Methia Fine	...	290
,, Good	...	280
Broach Gin Fine	...	325
,, Good	...	329
Sawginned Fine	...	332 May
Cocmpta Ginned	...	322 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	303 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	299 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	226 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 21st May :—

Khandeish	145 Bales.
Central India...	2,560 ,,
Barsi and Nagpur	1,024 ,,
Berar	1,127 ,,
Central Provinces	586 ,,
Oomras...	5,502 ,,
Dholera	2,490 ,,
Broach...	1,441 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,799 ,,
Westerns	986 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	215 ,,
Rajputana	369 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	..... ,,
Other sorts	..... ,,
Total ...	13,712 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	15,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	7·88 + 7
June—July	7·84 + 7
July—Aug.	7·79 + 7
Aug.—Sept.	7·54 + 7
Sept.—Oct.	7·09 + 7
Oct.—Nov.	6·87 + 7
Nov.—Dec.	6·73 + 7
Dec.—Jan.	6·76 + 7
Jan.—Feb.	6·71 + 7

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 0 ...	14 6
Dunkirk	14 0 ...	14 6
Havre	14 6 ...	15 0
Hull	14 6 ...	.....
Liverpool	13 6 ...	.....
Marseilles	14 0 ...	14 6
Genoa	14 0 ...	14 6
London	14 6 ...	.....
Hamburg	14 0 ...	14 6
Trieste	16 6 ...	17 6
Venice... ...	16 6 ...	17 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 0

Market quiet.

IVORY.

At the sales at Antwerp this week 75 tons Congo, etc. were catalogued and practically all sold. Large and medium tusks and over-size bangles showed a decline of about £2 per cwt. Other bangle sizes firm to £1 per cwt. dearer. Scrivelloes firm.

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm.

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,980

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	... 2,520
Exchange for Hongkong ...	... 132 3/4
Exchange for Shanghai ...	... 178 1/4

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-12-0 to 8-0-0
Big Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-6-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill 300.
June Mill 305.
July Mill 312.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, May 21.

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	1,100	...
Importers.		Vessel.	From
M Mackenzie & Co	...	Lhasa	C Mandvie

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 19th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	50	58,659
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	40	47,582

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Japanese Loan Bonds.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, has received telegraphic instructions from the Head Office at Yokohama, Japan, as under :—

The Imperial Government of Japan has notified that the following internal Loan Bonds shall be redeemed on the date as respectively :—

NAME OF BONDS.
Date of payment, 31st May 1910.
1. 5 per cent Consolidation Loan Bonds.
30th June 1910.
2. 5 per cent Loan Bonds (War Loan).
3. 5 per cent Loan Bonds, other than War Loan Bonds, the fixed period of unpayment of which has already expired.

30th July 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st May 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 14th May 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,41,26,245	1,51,00,373
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,06,69,707	5,73,23,386
Post Bills ...	12,412	12,412
Sundries ...	27,75,246	28,59,006
	13,78,83,610	13,60,95,127
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,43,46,421	1,42,99,748
Other authorised Securities.	20,64,429	19,55,496
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,34,68,331	2,22,88,682
Loans do. do. ...	3,85,35,384	3,84,46,026
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,13,96,871	2,10,51,420
Dead Stocks ...	2,99,157	2,99,157
Stamps ...	6,020	5,958
Bullion ...	7,17,516	6,65,646
Balance with other Banks.	5,10,479	6,54,893
Sundries... ...	5,19,653	5,65,464
Cash ...	3,60,19,349	3,58,22,637
	13,78,83,610	13,60,95,127

CAPTAIN W. O. DAWSON, A. V. Corps, Editor of the Indian Veterinary Journal, which is published at Lahore, and who is new Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is bringing out a work on Bacteriology, which, it is said, will throw much light on Indian Veterinary problems.

IT is stated in the "Canadian Churchman" of April 21 that the Bishop of New Westminster died on April 17 at his See House, aged seventy-four. The Right Rev. John Dart, D.D., D.C.L., was born in 1836, being the second son of Mr. Peter Dart, of Ilfracombe. When about twenty-four years of age he went to Ceylon on his appointment as warden of St. Thomas's College, Colombo. He was ordained deacon in 1860 and priest in 1861 by Dr. Chapman, first Bishop of that diocese. He became chaplain to the next Bishop, Dr. Piers Claughton, and was successful in procuring the affiliation of his College to the University of Calcutta. In 1864 he went to Oxford and matriculated at St. Mary Hall, graduating in 1867 with a second class in Law and Modern History. He afterwards went to Canada. In 1895 on St. Peter's Day he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop of New Westminster in succession to Dr. Sillitoe.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—6 bales goat hair H A Oomer ; 1,638 cwts wheat Sanday and Co ; 20 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Hidalgo s—4,508 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Hidalgo s—6 cwts guts Edward Wolf

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Hidalgo s—825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunolly s—275 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 14,000 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros ; 1,596 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons, manganese ore Killick Nixon 2,000 cwts rapeseed T Momraz and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 360 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, B Kaderbhoy ; 700 cwts buffallo horns, E Mahomed, 624 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Istrar s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed Valkhart Bros, 181 cwts linseed and 104 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Coronation s—2,970 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trowbridge s—275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoji; 110 bales cotton fly, S M Kirtiker and Co ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, W Bachar.

Colaba s—10 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 20 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros.

Callrope s—105 bales cotton, S Framji 551 cwts bablahseed Mehta Bros and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, Baver and Kranse, 2,002 cwts linseeds 2,005 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 6,562 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 100 tons manganese, ore, M Doogor.

Berbera s—680 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR LONDON.

India s—600 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 2,000 cwts bone meal, R C Mody and Co ; 63 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Callrope s—160 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co ; 502 cwts myrabollams, T Canji ; 200 cwts olibanum and 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Trantenfels s—50 bales hemp, 163 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Schenfels s—223 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kingsway s—300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 925 bales cotton. Ralli Bros ; 400 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 250 tons old iron, H Abdoollally ; 250 tons old iron, C Boggians and Co ; 100 tons old iron, J Saloobhoy ; 202 cwts dillseed, R Jeewandas and Co ; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachire, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, T Canji ; 100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 100 bales cotton A Moritz and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 498 cwts tellseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—2,000 cwts nigerseed, M Somji ; 655 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co's ; 678 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed; 470 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J A Begbie and Co's ; 940 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 275 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co's ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co's ; 187 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoys.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham Co's ; 800 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 152 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co's.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 4,000 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co's ; 306 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Koerber s—220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—300 cwts olibanum, Essof Bros ; 90 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—3 cases opium, P and O S N and Co ; 3 cwts genda horns, R Girdharlal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons; 1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Persia s—280 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—1,450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Cos.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Persia s—141 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delta s— 40 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Arcadia s—8 cases carpets, King King and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	0	9
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	7	7	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	2	3	7
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	2	12
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	5	11
Total.....	18	21	89
This day last year	27	25	110

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 23rd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	54	62	7
B	71	68	1
B	90	101	13
C	66	18	5
D	78	13	2
E	101	13	1
E	41	66	7
F	52	2	1
G	15	10	0
Total ...	568	353	37
Total killed to date rats	...	...	921

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Massilia," May 26.

The Anchor Line s.s "Massilia" is due to arrive here on the night of the 26th instant with following passengers :—

Andrew, Miss	Shuttleworth, Capt and
Fairlie Capt J G	Mrs & B
Grimshaw, Mr F	Turner, Mr E G
Hodgkins, Mr and Mrs	

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Obemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STIFFE—May 18, at Almora, the wife of N C Stiffe, C S, of a daughter.

USBORNE—May 16, at Harvington, Simla, the wife of C F Usborne, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM—May 17, at Meerut, suddenly of heart failure, Clara, wife of Conductor A W Chisholm, Barrack Master.

PHENIX—May 14, at Jubbulpore, Charles Edward Phenix, retired Telegraph Master, aged 67 years.

RENNY—May 24, at his residence "Brookview," Coonoor, Robert Home Renny, I C S, (Retired), son of the late Colonel Robert Renny, C B, I S C, aged 67.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

Maxim : "Good harvests make men prodigal, bad ones provident."

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A cyclonic wind has prevailed. On Friday and Saturday last a storm raged for about four hours, doing damage to some trees. The Heir-apparent of Limbdi, who went to Idar for his marriage, returned by a special train on Saturday. At Dhagandhra preparations for the marriage of the Heir-apparent are going on, on an elaborate scale.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Diego Suarez, St. Marie, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday the 28th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on the 29th instant.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga, per s.s. "Morkgref" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Saturday the 28th instant.

PRESENTATION TO A PASTOR.—During the period in which the Rev. Father M. Baptista has been pastor at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, near Gorai, Salsette, he has won the affection and regard of his flock, and the esteem of all who came in contact with him. His impending departure was made an occasion for the presentation on Sunday of an address and a chalice. The Rev. Father feelingly referred to the benefactions of Mr. Alex Ferreira, thanked the congregation for their sympathy, help and kindness to him and made an appropriate reply.

EXCELSIOR AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

IT will no doubt be a matter of considerable gratification to those who are interested in the Cinematograph as a means of entertainment and recreation that though, as a result of the resolution of Government not to allow the Maidan to be used in future for tent shows and amusements, the Excelsior Cinematograph Co. will not be provided with a site in future as hitherto, their excellent exhibitions will be continued in the Novelty Theatre. A Syndicate, composed of some of the members of the City of Bombay Buildings Co. Ld., have concluded arrangements for the purchase outright of the whole of the stock, plant, and material of that Company, the business of which has been conducted with such phenomenal success by its Managing Partner, Mr. S. Colonnello, whose partners have now retired, and he has accepted the position of General Manager under the new Syndicate that has become the proprietors of the concern. This is a combination that cannot be regarded otherwise than as a most desirable one in the interests of all the parties concernedand of the public in general, to whom is assured the advantages of a first class entertainment, particularly during the monsoon months, when so many causes prevail that have a depressing effect in the absence of opportunities to divert the mind and prevent the ennui to which residents of the plains are so prone. The last exhibition in the tent took place yesterday and the Excelsior will resume its entertainments on Saturday next, the 28th idem, at the Novelty Theatre under the sole General Managership of Mr. Colonnello, which may be regarded as an assurance that the traditions of the Excelsior will be perpetuated and its attractive features maintained. The garden area attached to the Thatre building are being adapted to preserve as far as is practicable the al fresco character of the Excelsior, and during the monsoon months the spacious verandahs of the building will be arranged so as to afford the audience a congenial resort for refreshment, and there is no reason why visitors should not be pleased with the arrangements that have been made for their comfort and entertainment. We learn that neither expense nor energy will be spared to make the Novelty the most popular resort in the City, as it is intended to adopt every available means of introducing all classes of entertainment for the delectation of the public, theatrical operatic and variety, and it is not improbable that a rink and a roof garden, with lifts on both sides of the building, will be developments of the near future so that all cause for complaints about the lack of amusements in the first city in the Empire will be removed. We congratulate all parties concerned on the programme of the future and feel sure that their efforts will receive a hearty response and encouragement from the general community.

MANGANESE LOOKING UP.

THE Indian manganese industry is looking up and it would seem as if manganese mine shareholders in this country may now look forward with some degree of confidence towards dividend List. The slump in this metal has had an extended run owing to the depression in the iron and steel trades, but that state of affairs has now quite vanished says the "Pioneer," and has been replaced by what promises to be an imposing wave of world-wide prosperity, whose effects are already very conspicuous in the British trade returns wired by Reuter the other day. A short time ago the Indian manganese industry was practically at a standstill there being few if any buyers at profitable rates, and many mines closed down. Last month, however, India shipped not less than 1,122,977 cwts. of manganese valued at the respectable figure of Rs. 9·54 lakhs—not a bad month's trade at all. Belgium was our chief customer, and of the total amount shipped took 428,000 cwts. England was a fairly close second with 392,000 cwts, and then followed. France with 199,574, the United States with 63,400 and Holland with 40,000 cwts. Bombay easily holds the lead in this trade and shipped during the past month 956,403 cwts valued at Rs. 8·13 lakhs. Bengal fell into second place with 136,574 cwts valued at Rs. 1·32 lakhs and Madras was an indifferent third with 30,000 cwts. of the value of Rs. 9,000. It was at one time thought that Goa would scoop in the bulk or this export trade more particularly consignments from the many mines in Mysore; but, somehow or other, this little arrangement does not seem to have materialised just yet. Now that commerce and trade are on the mend in all parts of the world it will not be surprising if the manganese industry keeps pace with them and expands at an even more rapid rate than it is doing now.

AN International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition is to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in June of next year.

POLICE NEWS.

TRAIN THIEVES IN BOMBAY.

Smart Arrest by Local Police.

For days together the residents of Market Road and Dhobi Talao had been reporting a number of thefts in consequence of which Superintendent Priestley, who is in charge of those sections and his subordinates made special arrangements with a view to running down the offenders. Since Friday, Mr. Priestley and Inspectors Sykes, Barnes and Taylor concealed themselves every night in an empty house in Princess Street with the result that they succeeded last night in arresting a gang who are alleged to be the culprits.

While thus concealed on Saturday night, the officer noticed a Punjabi who was arrested on suspicion. He was subsequently released and his movements were watched. The police officers again concealed themselves in the same house on Sunday night and remained there for five hours. At two o'clock on Monday morning, just at the time where they had given up all hopes of success, they noticed a suspect coming out from amongst a group of people sleeping in the open and passing to and fro. At the same hour they noticed two other men wandering about the vicinity and hanging about a shop of a ghee merchant named Narayan Luxman in Old Hanuman Lane which they broke open and after moving about to satisfy themselves that no one was about they entered the shop. The officers then took off their boots to avoid a noise and then with their subordinates raided the shop the gang had broken open. They then successfully arrested the whole gang. One of the gang bolted and ran along Carnac Road and Sheikh Memon Street, pursued by the police officers, barefooted. He was arrested in a lane of Sheikh Memon Street.

The gang which consists of four Punjabis and one Bengalee named Duyanchand Thakordas, Bejnath Ramchand, Dinanath Shankardass, Kanthikya Kashiram and Panalal Mugaram, are believed to be concerned in running train thefts in Lahore and Calcutta. Four of them have a record of previous convictions against them.

The gang were placed yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Sykes who applied for a remand.

The case was remanded till the 31st instant.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged a number of persons with being in possession of cocaine in contravention of the Abkari Act.

Two of the accused, who pleaded guilty were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each with the alternative of 21 days' simple imprisonment. Gurelia Curzim, who was charged with being in possession of 38 grains of cocaine was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 90 with the alternative of 25 days' simple imprisonment. Harsing Desosingh, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of being in possession of 12 grains was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of 15 days' simple imprisonment. Vithu Rama, who pleaded guilty to a charge of possessing 40 grains, was fined Rs. 90 with the alternative of 25 days' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF A CAP.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Lewis charged Gulam Raju with the theft of a gold embroidered cap worth Rs. 3 before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

It appeared that the complainant Bhaskar Govind, who is a student residing at Malad, had gone to attend a wedding at Borivli three days ago. While he was asleep, the accused, who had been engaged there as a musician, stole the cap and came down to Bombay where he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had a previous conviction was sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

STAGE-STRUCK LOVER.

Country Youth's Tragic Story in Calcutta.

A remarkable story of disappointed love, culminating in a desperate attempt on the part of a Bengalee youth to put an end to his existence, was related in the Court of Mr. Keays, officiating Second Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta a few days ago. The prisoner, named Satish Chandra Bose, aged 18, who was charged with offence of attempted suicide, was of rather delicate constitution with shaggy hair on the head. He stood all the while in the dock with downcast eyes.

A "khalasi" of the Howrah bridge said he had picked up the accused in the Hooghly near the bridge, while he was struggling for life and shouting for help.

The accused, in answer to the Magistrate, said he was a native of the village of Memary on the E. I. Railway, and was an assistant in a Sibpore tailoring firm. He came to Calcutta lately one day, and eventually went to the Minerva Theatre. That was his first experience of the Calcutta stage, and he was so much struck with the beauty and the musical accomplishments of an actress named Susila that he became enamoured of her. He was himself a bit of a musician and his appreciation of a song rendered by her was so deep and intense that it at last developed into a desire for her company. He waited for a suitable opportunity but unfortunately for him, it never presented itself. He at last sent a letter to her professing his love for her and begging a short interview. This overture was rejected. The accused, continuing, said that this cruel response on the part of his darling broke his heart and he thought life was not worth living without the girl whom he loved as an angel of beauty. He then went to the Nimtollah Burning Ghat, where he approached some people with a request to burn him alive so that his sufferings might come to an end. But they refused to do so and sent him away as a madman. "I then proceeded towards the Howrah Bridge," added the accused, "not knowing what to do. When I got there the idea of committing suicide by throwing myself into the water from the bridge got into my head, and I decided on that course. I gave a bold leap, and down I went at once into the water, when I realised that life was too dear to be thus thrown away for the sake of a girl, but I was indeed helpless. I shouted for help and the khalasi came to my rescue with a boat and I was saved."

Mr. Keays asked the accused if he would try to go back again to Susila if he were let off, and he replied in the negative.

Have you got any money on you?—No, I have not.

Would you be able to pay any fine?—How can I when I haven't got money.

Do you possess any landed property at home?—Yes, I had a house but it has since been endowe in the name of an idol.

What, Susila? (Laughter.)

At this stage Babu S. C. Mitter, who happened to be present in Court, submitted to the Magistrate that it was the first night the accused had been to a Calcutta Theatre, and from Charles Lamb downwards every person was likely to be affected by the brilliancy and picturesqueness of the stage, the beauty of the actresses, the soul-enthralling charm of their songs to the accompaniment of dancing, the gorgeous robes and costumes, and the general hilarity of the occasion. It spoke of the frailty of human nature only,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marnock .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.. ...
Survey Steamer
H M S Redbreast ..Comdr Shuttar.....Royal Navy
R I M S Pollanrai...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 23.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham.....P & O S N & Co
Austria .....3871 Raisch .....A L S N & Co
Adgate .....2308 King ....W & A Graham & Co
Austriana .....2612 Harrison ..W & A Graham & Co
Barbarigo.....2821 Giacopello.....F B S N & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews.....T Jeswandas
Chanda .....3954 Tice.....M M & Co
Clodmoor.....2403 Mathews...W & A Graham & Co
Countess Warwick...2538 Raddish...W & A Graham & Co
Calliope.....2498 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Fuller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson...Andrew Zael & Co
Coronation .....2476 Waters.....
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....P & O S N & Co
Dumbea.....3219 Rebufat .....M Maritime & Co
Ethelwolf .....2814 Eidman .....T Morrison & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck.....T Morrison& Co
Fer.deme .....2344 Leighton...W & A Graham & Co
Hidalgo .....2760 Croft.....James Finlay & Co
India.....4184 Haddock.....P & O S N & Co
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Linga.....951 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Magna .....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Newburn.....2325 Richards.....W & A Graham & Co
Najuli .....2522 Hallet ....B & A M Jeewanji
Nasori.....911 Micre...Stream...12 5...R & P S N & Co
Northam .....2475 Donovan ...W & A Graham & Co
Nairn.....2321 Lasson.....W & A Graham & Co
Orissa.....3525 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Okara .....3435 Love.....M M & Co
Pennine Range...2214 Blance.....
Persia .....3779 Georgvich.....A L S N & Co
Ramsay .....2767 Mullar .....Captain
Schoenfels .....3611 R de.....W & A Graham & Co
Sutherland .....2317 Wallace.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan.....3566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven .....2845 Todd .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathford.....2841 Arnot .....M M & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite,.W & A Graham & Co
Sabina.....2164 Ramage .....
Wearmouth .....2307 Catto.....W & A Graham & Co
Warooga.....1603 Chappel .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 23.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoufels	3511	Rode	Hamburg	1 5	W & A Graham & Co
B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24-5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	27 5	Finlay &Co
D&R City of Karachi	3562	Snow	Karachi	21 5	Killick Nixon & Co
F Istrar	2939	Jacob	Dunkirk	1-6	Killick Nixon & Co
G Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	30 5	T Morrison & Co
H Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Manchester	25-5	Sanday & Co
M Harpley	2565	Folster	Hull	23-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
O Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	London	23 5	W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	23 5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Haidari	1563	Kusi	Jeddah	27 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Markgraf	2325	Timm	Z'bar	28-5
2	Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta	25 5
3	Danolly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	4-6
4	Cressington Court	3716	Baucham	Hull	28-5
5	Djibouti	2797	Quinton	Marseilles	10-6
6	Persia	3779	Gairgevich	Kobe	25-5
7	Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	28 5
8	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	29 5
10&11	Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanghai	25 5
14	Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	26 5
15	Komber	3157	Foreste	Trieste	1 6
16	Averistan	1821	Choal	Amsterdam	25-5

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	24 5	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Itaura	3363	Clelland	N F	M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Orissa	Kedslie	Calcutta, Apr 10
	Arcadia	Barcham	London, Apr 30
	Austria	Raicich	Kobe, Apr 13
	Pennine Range	Blance	Calcutta, May 8
	Cladmoor	Mathews	Aden, May 14
	Newburn	Richards	Burnos Aires, Apr 12
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, May 21
	Countess Harwick	Raddish	Barry, Apr 13
	Kasara	Elton	Bushire, May 13
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, Apr 24

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Dumra	Manley	Karachi
	Nuddea	Logan	Persian Gulf
	Saithmoor	Paterson	Antwerp
	Ugenda	Kilpatrick	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Monday :—
Steamer City of Karachi Snow Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Koerber for Trieste, etc.
" Chanda for Antwerp.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf.
" Schoenfels for Hamburg,
" Clodmoor for Liverpool, etc.
" Countess Warwick for Liverpool, etc.
" Newburn for Liverpool, etc.
" Orissa for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay on Sunday night via Lamu and is expected to arrive here on the 1st proximo.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co, steamer V. de la Siotat, from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Saturday, the 21st instant at 6 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Balduino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Genoa. Also this Company's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo, for Singapore and Hongkong on the 21st instant.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Capt. F. L. S. Brett, 7th Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Col. L. L. Brett, of the West India Regt., and Ethel Winifred, only daughter of Spencer C. Thomson, of 10 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, and Eilean Shona, Acharacle, Inverness-shire.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Peter Byrne, of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, formerly of Bombay, and Rosamond, younger daughter of the late J. R. D. Lynn, of Blyth, and of The Sneep, Bellingham, Northumberland.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between James Douglas Strong, 90th Punjabis, youngest son of the late Major H. H. Strong, R.M.L.I., and Mrs. Strong, of Alverstoke, Hants, and Olive Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Mann, of Rose Hill, Oxford, Suffolk.

Notices were received at the Board of Trade during April, says a return, of the loss of thirty-eight British ships, of a net tonnage of 11,013, and of 209 lives.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and
Careful Attention.
LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Metal Mart Dept:—
ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
Allsections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

PLEASE READ THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.
From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Palrampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE
STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIFE POLICIES
At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.
BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address :—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 24th May, 1910.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

BERLIN telegrams tell us that the semi-official "Norddeutsche" states the demonstrations of sympathy accorded to the Kaiser in England during his visit, for the late King's funeral, are acknowledged in Germany with lively satisfaction. Our contemporary hopes that reciprocal friendliness arising from the sad occasion will strengthen the conviction that there are no difficulties between the two countries which are not surmountable by good-will and mutual understanding. We hope so too; though we scarcely expected even a semi-official journal to make capital out of our national misfortune. According to Mr. Edward Dicey, who has long striven to produce good feeling between British and German, if it were not for the prejudice of the Little Englanders and the efforts of well-meaning but ill-advised individuals, who find an outlet for their superfluous energy in preaching against armaments on every occasion, the relations between Great Britain and Germany would long ago have resumed the old footing of friendliness and all the foolish doubts and fears of invasion and preparations for invasion, on either side, would long ago have died a natural death. These narrow-minded sections of the community, more than anything else, in Mr. Dicey's opinion, tend to generate bad feeling between the two nations, first by aiming at the impossible, and secondly by attacking those patriotic citizens who believe that if you want peace you must be prepared for war, and that if England is to maintain the premier position at sea the Navy must be kept up to the two-Power standard. It is, as Lord Charles Beresford has observed, an impertinence to dictate to other Powers how they shall bear themselves. If, for instance, Germany elects to strengthen her Navy and to keep up the finest army in Europe, what business is it of ours? The German people pay the piper and have the right therefore to call the tune. It is for them to protest if they object to pay. It is our duty to see that the British Empire is adequately defended by land and sea, and to let foreign Powers manage their own affairs. Still simultaneously with this policy of reasonableness is preached another—Mr. L. J. Maxse being the most ardent apostle,—which propagates the doctrine that Germany pursues her ruthless way, bending her energies, with ever-increasing momentum, upon her self-imposed task of wresting the supremacy of the seas from us, just as forty years ago, she wrested military supremacy from France.

Dr. Spiecker, President of the German Committee of the Anglo-German Friendship Movement, when entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, quite recently, gave it as his opinion that the more the two nations come in contact with each other the more they feel their common tie. "In matters of science the Germans might be compared to miners bringing out of the earth precious metals, which the English coined and made available for the benefit of the world. The Germans were more idealistic and the British had more practical strength. Thoughts of peace and good-will had been well described as a protective armour and no Power as much as religion could equip these two nations with that defence against contrary thoughts. Such a movement as that he presided over was as necessary in Germany as in England, for in both countries there were persons and circles trying to disturb peace and good-will." The German Colonial Secretary, when visiting England, after his African tour, pointed out that his Government was working hand in hand with our Government to promote civilisation in South Africa; that the German and British soldiery were fighting side by side to subdue the common foe, and that the two Governments were doing all they knew to solve in unison those great social problems which confront European nations in that great continent. In these circumstances it is unfortunate that political partisanship should be the means of undoing what is being done for the common weal. Germany and England, in the words of the German Colonial Secretary, "were never meant to be anything but friends and it is the height of folly for any one to suggest otherwise. For the rest it should and must be a mutual feeling of comradeship, a determination to work together for the furtherance of civilisation and the general welfare of mankind." There must be commercial rivalry, and that is all.

There are ties of blood and kindred between us and much prevalent good feeling between individuals. But just as we are about to clink glasses and tankards, we are confronted with a declaration that Mr. McKenna has publicly convicted German Ministers of "the wilful diffusion of political error with regard to matters of fact"—as to the number of their "Dreadnoughts." And on top of this we are told that although the Austrian Parliament has not voted a single thaler for Austrian "Dreadnoughts," nevertheless preparations are already being made by private Austrian yards to lay down four of these battleships "on spec."—a unique transaction in the history of naval expansion. And still more significant is the fact that while the Austrian people first heard of this great enterprise from a casual statement in the British House of Commons, they evidently acquiesce in the irregularity and are prepared to pay. "This incident," writes Mr. Maxse, "should serve as a warning to any intelligent British Government of the intimacy between Vienna and Berlin, and of the utter unreality of much that has lately appeared in our Press as to Count von Aerenthal's resumption of independence towards the predominant member of the Triple Alliance, unless we accept the alternative theory that these speculative battleships, though nominally Austrian are effectively German and will, when completed, find their way to the North Sea. For British purposes they must count as German." And we suppose they must. We know Germany has much to learn from England and England much to learn from Germany, and it is possible she will teach both England and Russia something in connection with financial arrangements and railway development in Persia. But we imagine this must be regarded as commercial rivalry only. Mr. Balfour, addressing the British working men, who, the other day, took a trip to Germany, told them that the Germans had steadily, with great knowledge, perseverence and directness of purpose, pursued great social objects in the centres of industry, as well as in the country districts, and had pursued them with great success. All parties in England had before them gigantic problems of social reforms, and he hoped that we might be able to deal with them in the same serious spirit of serious earnestness, as distinct from mere party froth, which had marked German policy and that our success might be as great as in many departments as theirs had admittedly been. "The more the two nationalities see each other the better they will understand each other and the less they will believe evil of each other," ruminates Mr. Dicey. And it is true. But while being as good friends as is possible and showing their Kaiser and his subjects such demonstrations of sympathy as are appropriate, let us still keep an eye on the North Sea and never overlook the necessity of maintaining the two-Power Standard.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS. THE Destructive Insects and Pests Order of 1908, issued by the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries two years ago, has so miserably failed to abolish the worst of the tribes that attack the best fruits and crops of the land with strict impartiality, that another Order still more stringent in its clauses has been proclaimed for 1910. In this, sixteen insects or pests are scheduled and marked for instant destruction wherever found. It is very difficult to reconcile conflicting interests or to protect one class without injuring another. Perhaps one reason why more vigorous measures are now called for in the British insect kingdom might be found in what may be vulgarly described as the dead set made in recent years on various small birds on the supposition that they did more harm than good to farm and garden. The pursuit of these common birds was not beneath the consideration of the Great British Association, for in its Session of 1908 it decided that a classifying Commission should sit on British birds and decide by study of the contents of their crops at different seasons of the year whether the nature of their food supply showed them to be useful or injurious to the British agriculturist. Naturally this inquiry led to the killing of a good many birds while on probation, and to the condemnation of others to wholesale slaughter as harmful to the best interests of agriculture. Who knows that their decrease has not upset the balance of nature, and left evil-minded insects masters of glebe and garden. The pests that have got out of hand are the Vine Louse, the San Jose Scale, three flies the Mediterranean Fruit, the cherry and the Narcissus; the Colarado Beetle; four moths, the potato, the Gipsy, the Brown Tail and the Nun; the Black Knot, the Wart or Black Scab of potatoes, the Tomato Leaf Spot, Melon or Cucumber Canker, the American Pear Blight—against which sentence of death was passed in vain two years ago, and the large larch Sawfly which is the object of a special notification all to himself, his dangerous depredations being so serious.

The rules now issued are stern enough to effect their purpose if they can be carried out. If they do not circumvent the sixteen evil-doers on the black list, some high scientific light or entomologist with leisure should set himself to find out the natural enemy of each or any of them, as the Californian Board of Agriculture did when it hit upon the fly or bug that could checkmate the insect that threatened ruin to the golden orange-groves of the State. Nurseries of these flies are scrupulously maintained and regiments of them kept ready to send out wherever the orange pest is becoming troublesome. The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries must carry out a cognate work to protect British fruit and food crops from the insects for whose benefit they certainly are not cultivated. Some authorities believe that it is only the good garden varieties of fruit and the choicer and better nourished crops that are beset by pests, for wild plants do not seem to suffer in the same way. That may be so, though the probable reason for the neglect by insects at least of the wild growths is not that these are immune, but that the little people in their wisdom may prefer good things to bad, and go where they find a plentiful supply of the best nourishment. Perhaps, too, the fertilisers which are applied so assiduously to garden and field crops contain the germs of these harmful destroyers, while the soft soil of the well-tilled ground and the more succulent leaves offer excellent shelter for whole battalions of them where they can patiently wait the physical moment for attack. Whatever be the reason, the farmer or the fruit-grower, he be Indian ryot or British Cultivator has hordes of enemies, well-known, but not easily to be found which render life a burden during the months when Nature is most generous. Man's enemies among insects are still legion, his friends so far are few. Can he hope to eliminate the bad and retain the services of the good?

RUSSIAN PRISONS. THE Russian Government has at length published a reply to the innumerable stories printed in the foreign press about the horrors of the Russian prisons. The subject is dealt with at full length and occupies over nine columns of the newspaper, "Rossia." German and French newspapers are referred to as the chief offenders, many being named. But it is unfortunately true also that British newspapers have not scrupled to print stories which, when true, were of ancient date, namely the years of the Revolution when many unnameable things were done in Russia, as have been done in all revolutions everywhere at all times. The Government shows conclusively that where the foreign stories give any names or places, the stories are demonstrably false: when, as is the rule, no names and places are mentioned, these stories are unwarranted generalisations from individual cases of abuse of authority, such as occur everywhere in the world, and are punished in Russia nowadays as in other countries. The prisons of Russia are not to the Russian one-tenth as terrible as the prisons of England, for instance, are to the Englishman. Prisoners are not deprived of the company of their fellow-men and visiting is permitted with a frequency fourfold that of our own practice. Cases of fire-arms being used on prisoners are dealt with fully and shown to be balanced by the use of firearms and even bombs by prisoners attempting to escape, which necessitate the use of fire-arms by the guards in self-defence apart from their duties. The reply is conclusive and any further stories of "atrocities" in Russian prisons will have to be well authenticated or stamp the journal that prints them as unscrupulous in methods as well as hostile in feeling.

THE SUPPLY OF QUININE. THE people of the Dutch East Indies are very jealous of their trade and as Reuter informed us a day or two ago, they are thinking of taking severe measures to prevent foreigners as far as they can from having too great a share in it. One of the principal industries of Java is the export of cinchona bark, the raw material from which quinine, as it is used medicinally, is prepared. The trade is, therefore, an important one to several countries, such as India and Italy to whose inhabitants quinine is an absolute necessity, and fortunately for themselves the Javanese planters enjoy a practical monopoly. The bark is produced to some extent in this country and in Ceylon, but in quantities which are very small compared with the output of Java. The Javanese planters, however, have for a long time been dissatisfied with the prices which they obtain for the bark and various attempts have been made to restrict the output and thus raise prices to a higher level. A proposal, which is at present being mooted, seeks to reduce the output by 25 per cent. and increase prices correspondingly a fixed minimum rate being stipulated whether this movement will be supported by European merchants and manufacturers, but should it result in any definite action it will certainly give Indian and Ceylonese producers an opportunity to obtain a firmer footing in the market. It seems desirable that some steps should be taken to prevent any artificial increase of price in an article which is so universally in demand by the people of this country. Any appreciable increase would of course be severely felt by Government who are large purchasers.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th April 1910 shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 510,000 maunds and Rs. 1,65,000 in the earnings.

A BOMBAY "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued yesterday, states :—"Mr. Rustomji Barjorji Parakh, M.A., LL.B., having signified his intention in writing not to contest the election of a Councillor in place of the late Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, the Commissioner declares that Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, B.A., LL.B., has been duly elected as Councillor. The new Councillor will hold his seat for the Bhuleshwar Ward.

COMTE JACQUES DE LESSEPS, who, Reuter announces, has just been successful in flying across the English Channel and landed on Saturday in St. Margaret's Bay, is a grandson of the constructor of the Suez Canal. He was recently described by the Paris "Daily Mail" as "one of the most promising pupils of the Blériot school." One of the conditions of the Ruinart Prize, to win which he was making an attempt is that flights must be made on a Saturday or Sunday during the present year.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Employment of Soldiers.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

NOT long ago an influential committee inquired into the important question of finding suitable employment for ex-soldiers, and issued a valuable report on the duty of the State with respect not only to the time-expired man, but also to the soldier during his period of service with the colours, when he might be taught a trade as well as soldering. But, as no one knows better than Lord Roberts, the State moves slowly in this matters, and unhappily powerful influences are at work which look with very jealous eyes at any preference being shown to the man who has served his country. That is why that inestimable society, the National Association for Employment of Reserve and discharged Soldiers, over whose annual meeting the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) presided still does the lion's share of the work, and relieves the State of much of its responsibility. The figures show that over 15,000 men registered during the year, and that permanent employment was found for something like half of them. That is an admirable tribute to the energies of the association, and still better results are hoped for if the society can be brought into closer cooperation with the new Labour Exchanges, and if the military authorities continue to lend their practical assistance as Sir Edward Ward showed that they have been doing. There is still a good deal of prejudice against the ex-soldier to be overcome, but it is dying down in face of the excellent material which the Army is now turning out, and if only the soldier will make better use of the opportunities of technical instruction provided for him the association's work will be considerably lightened. Employers will one day recognise more fully than they appear to do at present the value of a well-disciplined man, with a good character, such as the Army now produces in abundance.

It was stated in the annual report that during the past twelve months 15,106 men were registered on the books of the institution, and 7,605 were placed in permanent employment (50 per cent.). Of those 2,588 were registered, and 1,539 were placed in permanent employment through the head office (59 per cent.), and 12,518 were registered, and 6,066 were placed in permanent employment through the branches (48 per cent.). Temporary employment was also found for 4,409. In the same period, at the London head office alone, some 4,000 men had applied for registration. In addition to a large number of interviews with employers, over 22,000 ex-soldiers were seen, and 24,757 letters, &c., were sent out. On Jan. 1, with the consent of the Postmaster-General, and under instructions from the War Office, the important duties relating to registering and recommending ex-soldiers for postal employment in the London district were transferred from St. George Barracks to the head office of the association. The Committee hoped that before long all other employment in Government offices, the Police forces, Customs House, prison service, &c., now dealt with by the War Office, would be placed in the hands of the association. The usual grant of £1,000 had been received from the War Department funds, and a donation of £80 from profits of canteens of his Majesty's Transports. Further subscriptions from various regiments and the general public, including a generous donation of £50 from the Duke of Bedford, amounted to £778 17s. 1d.

EMPLOYMENT AND CHARITY.

Lord George Hamilton, in presenting the report, said that during the past year their main object had been to improve their organisation internally and to secure the co-operation of other bodies of germane character. At the beginning of the year they wished to strengthen the supervision and superintendence of their local branches and the War Office approved the names of certain officers as visitors and the results had been very beneficial. In November, with the sanction of the War Office they held a conference, at which the representatives of the different branches throughout the country were present. That gathering was very satisfactory. Then they endeavoured to come to an arrangement with other associations, and they had another conference at the War Office. They arrived at a sort of provisional arrangement with the Soldier's and Sailor's Help Society, which, if ratified would clearly map out the work of the two bodies. Labour exchanges, as they knew, had recently been established in the big industrial centres. He was chairman of the Poor Law Commission, which recommended those exchanges. If they wanted to get ex-soldiers employed by the first-class firms their employment must not be associated with any idea of charity. (Hear, hear.) The moment that idea got abroad, the ex-soldier at once got put down so to say, in a lower category. The association claimed for the ex-soldier that, given a chance he would render an adequate return for the wage he received. (Cheers). On the other hand, he (the speaker) quite admitted that the task of finding employment for those who were not quite fit to do a hard day's work was very difficult. He hoped that the arrangement with the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society would be ratified, and then in the future the National Association would deal with those who were qualified for active employment, while the charitable part of the work in connection with those who were not fully qualified would be carried on by the other society.

The establishment of the Labour Exchanges, he trusted, would facilitate the employment of ex-soldiers, because they must register. The soldier of good character had a parchment testifying to his service, not for a day or two, but for a number of years, and he believed that under a system of registration such a man would have a better opportunity than before of getting engaged in a position of trust. Lord George went on to say that his acquaintance with the work of the association had proved to him that so long as the present system of enlisting for the Army was in operation the ex-soldier was handicapped in getting employment in comparison with those who had not been in the Regular Forces. That was not as it should be. (Here, hear.) He believed that Lord Robert's movement, by which every able-bodied man should be required so to train himself as to be able to give adequate service to the country in time of need, was making steady progress. Some system of training of that character was absolutely essential if the physique and industrial efficiency of the county were to be preserved. (Cheers.) In the meantime there was urgent necessity for an association such as theirs. They had never yet made a public appeal for subscriptions, but he hoped their needs would be recognised.

EX-SOLDIERS' DISABILITIES.

Earl Roberts, moving the adoption of the report, emphasised the fact that the public might appeal with confidence to the association when in need of men. Ex-soldiers made excellent servants. The real reason why ex-soldiers were often refused places was because the nation had never looked upon the soldier as part of itself. Until they could bring home to the nation the fact that a Home Army was required he did not believe there was any possibility of the public looking upon the ex-soldier as a man who ought to be helped. If every man had been in the ranks for a certain time and knew what it was to have a feeling of pride at being a soldier and of being of use to his country, the state of affairs would be changed. Until the Home Army was a national army, part and parcel of the country, the soldier would always be looked upon as some strange kind of creature who was only wanted in time of trouble.

Colonel Sir Edward Ward, who seconded apologised for the absence of General Sir Ian Hamilton, the Adjutant-General, who took the deepest interest in the question of employment for soldiers. He was also directed, he said, by the War Secretary and the Army Council, to express their earnest appreciation of the excellent work which the association did last year. He was delighted at the results of the conference at the War Office with similar societies, because it would tend to do away with the dangers of overlapping. In Scotland the Army Council had been trying a scheme for the care by the churches of the soldier from the moment he enlisted until after he left the colours and obtained a situation in civil life. Results had been very satisfactory, and the council had decided to consider whether the same plan could not be properly applied to England, Ireland and Wales. They were about to ask the association to send a representative to attend a committee which was to advise in the matter. At the War Office they were endeavouring to continue the work in regard to technical education, and he thought the experiment was bearing good fruit. Lately they had been instructing soldiers in the geography of London, so that they might be able to obtain licenses to drive taxi-cabs. Their difficulty was to persuade the soldier to take advantage of opportunities of instruction while he was with the colours.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER.

The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., said it intimately concerned the honour of the country that they should all feel the responsibility that the time-expired soldier should have a fair chance of earning his livelihood in an honest way. The ingratitude of the State to those who faithfully served her in a humble way was a national tradition. In the past soldiers had been deliberately driven by neglect into the criminal classes. They were all social reformers now, but the question was whether they did not allow prejudice to outweigh patriotism. There had been an enquiry into the conditions of labour and pauperism in this country, and it seemed to him that what had come out most clearly had been the close interdependence of work and character. In the good character of the men the association had a great advantage to offer the country and to employers. The present was a crucial time in the reorganisation of industry. Labour Exchanges had been established everywhere, and the Government boasted that as many as 6,000 places were being found every week. Those Exchanges gave no certificate of character; they simply supplied labour as it was presented to them. Their paper was at face value. It was a very different kind of labour that was offered by the National Association. In the course of his service the soldier had opportunities of technical instruction, but, much more than that, the whole system of his training tended to develop his intelligence and to make him a better citizen. Therefore the men who left the Army had a certificate guaranteed by seven years' supervision. More ought to be done in connection with the Labour Exchanges to help those who recognised that particular kind of national responsibility, and the men who had certificates of character would be preferred, he was sure to those who had not. They wanted closer cooperation not only between that association and the Government, but also between the association and the various federations of employers. They had an example of the chances of work offered in the great development of motor traffic, not only on land and sea, but also, apparently, in the air. That was a branch of technical instruction to which the authorities of the Army were giving particular attention.

It was stated in the annual report that during the past twelve months 15,106 men were registered on the books of the institution, and 7,605 were placed in permanent employment (50 per cent.). Of those 2,588 were registered, and 1,539 were placed in permanent employment through the head office (59 per cent.), and 12,518 were registered, and 6,066 were placed in permanent employment through the branches (48 per cent.). Temporary employment was also found for 4,409. In the same period, at the London head office alone, some 4,000 men had applied for registration. In addition to a large number of interviews with employers, over 22,000 ex-soldiers were seen, and 24,757 letters, &c., were sent out. On Jan. 1, with the consent of the Postmaster-General, and under instructions from the War Office, the important duties relating to registering and recommending ex-soldiers for postal employment in the London district were transferred from St. George Barracks to the head office of the association. The Committee hoped that before long all other employment in Government offices, the Police forces, Customs House, prison service, &c., now dealt with by the War Office, would be placed in the hands of the association. The usual grant of £1,000 had been received from the War Department funds, and a donation of £80 from profits of canteens of his Majesty's Transports. Further subscriptions from various regiments and the general public, including a generous donation of £50 from the Duke of Bedford, amounted to £778 17s. 1d.

EMPLOYMENT AND CHARITY.

Lord George Hamilton, in presenting the report, said that during the past year their main object had been to improve their organisation internally and to secure the co-operation of other bodies of germane character. At the beginning of the year they wished to strengthen the supervision and superintendence of their local branches and the War Office approved the names of certain officers as visitors and the results had been very beneficial. In November, with the sanction of the War Office they held a conference, at which the representatives of the different branches throughout the country were present. That gathering was very satisfactory. Then they endeavoured to come to an arrangement with other associations, and they had another conference at the War Office. They arrived at a sort of provisional arrangement with the Soldier's and Sailor's Help Society, which, if ratified would clearly map out the work of the two bodies. Labour exchanges, as they knew, had recently been established in the big industrial centres. He was chairman of the Poor Law Commission, which recommended those exchanges. If they wanted to get ex-soldiers employed by the first-class firms their employment must not be associated with any idea of charity. (Hear, hear.) The moment that idea got abroad, the ex-soldier at once got put down so to say, in a lower category. The association claimed for the ex-soldier that, given a chance he would render an adequate return for the wage he received. (Cheers). On the other hand, he (the speaker) quite admitted that the task of finding employment for those who were not quite fit to do a hard day's work was very difficult. He hoped that the arrangement with the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society would be ratified, and then in the future the National Association would deal with those who were qualified for active employment, while the charitable part of the work in connection with those who were not fully qualified would be carried on by the other society.

The establishment of the Labour Exchanges, he trusted, would facilitate the employment of ex-soldiers, because they must register. The soldier of good character had a parchment testifying to his service, not for a day or two, but for a number of years, and he believed that under a system of registration such a man would have a better opportunity than before of getting engaged in a position of trust. Lord George went on to say that his acquaintance with the work of the association had proved to him that so long as the present system of enlisting for the Army was in operation the ex-soldier was handicapped in getting employment in comparison with those who had not been in the Regular Forces. That was not as it should be. (Here, hear.) He believed that Lord Robert's movement, by which every able-bodied man should be required so to train himself as to be able to give adequate service to the country in time of need, was making steady progress. Some system of training of that character was absolutely essential if the physique and industrial efficiency of the county were to be preserved. (Cheers.) In the meantime there was urgent necessity for an association such as theirs. They had never yet made a public appeal for subscriptions, but he hoped their needs would be recognised.

EX-SOLDIERS' DISABILITIES.

Earl Roberts, moving the adoption of the report, emphasised the fact that the public might appeal with confidence to the association when in need of men. Ex-soldiers made excellent servants. The real reason why ex-soldiers were often refused places was because the nation had never looked upon the soldier as part of itself. Until they could bring home to the nation the fact that a Home Army was required he did not believe there was any possibility of the public looking upon the ex-soldier as a man who ought to be helped. If every man had been in the ranks for a certain time and knew what it was to have a feeling of pride at being a soldier and of being of use to his country, the state of affairs would be changed. Until the Home Army was a national army, part and parcel of the country, the soldier would always be looked upon as some strange kind of creature who was only wanted in time of trouble.

Colonel Sir Edward Ward, who seconded apologised for the absence of General Sir Ian Hamilton, the Adjutant-General, who took the deepest interest in the question of employment for soldiers. He was also directed, he said, by the War Secretary and the Army Council, to express their earnest appreciation of the excellent work which the association did last year. He was delighted at the results of the conference at the War Office with similar societies, because it would tend to do away with the dangers of overlapping. In Scotland the Army Council had been trying a scheme for the care by the churches of the soldier from the moment he enlisted until after he left the colours and obtained a situation in civil life. Results had been very satisfactory, and the council had decided to consider whether the same plan could not be properly applied to England,

KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION.

GRATEFUL MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

Remission of Sentences.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Admiralty on the occasion of King George's accession have ordered that all naval men in prison on the 23rd of May, whose sentences do not exceed three months, shall be granted a remission of the remainder of their term. This applies to disciplinary offences, including drunkenness and desertion.

LONDON, MAY 23.

King George has also granted remissions varying from a week to three months to civilian prisoners. Military sentences not exceeding 56 days will be remitted, and others reduced by half of the unexpired term. Deserters are conditionally pardoned.

The King, in a message to "My people" says, "The voice of affection and loving devotion to the memory of my dear father, which has come from every part of the Empire, the demonstrations in London and the pathetic manner in which a vast multitude of loving subjects patiently and reverently waited to pay a last tribute to his memory, have profoundly touched me and the whole of my family. This sorrow was so unexpected that it might well have been overwhelming, but the sentiments evoked by it made me realise that the loss was common to me and my people. They share it with me, and I do not stand alone. With such thoughts I take courage to look into the future, strong in my faith in God, trusting my people and cherishing the laws and constitution of my beloved country."

LATER.

King George is sending to all dominions a letter similar to the message to his people. The King's message is greatly appreciated and app'auded for its sincerity and resolution so admirably expressed.

Strong feeling exists in political circles that a great and friendly gathering of foreign Sovereigns around the tomb of King Edward has produced a beneficent effect tending to assuage differences and promote peace.

Domestic Politics.

LONDON, MAY 23.

All newspapers discuss the domestic situation.

The *Standard* says that if Government decide on truce, the Lords should respond by deferring the discussion of Lord Rosebery's resolutions.

The *Chronicle* says that owing to legislative tasks in connection with the accession it is impossible to deal with the Veto Bill till the Autumn at the earliest, and there is a strong aversion to another Autumn session.

The *Daily News* considers a compromise possible. Even with Veto resolutions there are openings for accommodation and room at least for an exchange of views.

The *Times* writes that even if nothing came of an exchange of views, a joint conference would be worth trying and a good stroke of policy. It would be an earnest of the Government's desire for a peaceful solution and would put them right with the country.

The *Daily Express* states that King George will retain His late Majesty's racing establishment and will patronise racing extensively.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Duke of Connaught to Open Parliament.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Duke of Connaught will open the South African Union Parliament.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The P. O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

ARREST OF BENGALI SUSPECTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

A political suspect, Khitish Chundra Ghose, was arrested on Sunday night while loitering about the house of an official in Harrington Street. He was however released on bail.

A young man named Shanti Ghose was placed before the Police Commissioner, to-day, having been arrested on suspicion as an anarchist. It transpired that the late Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver shot dead in the Alipore Jail, mentioned this young man as one of the anarchists' gang. The police at that time made a vigilant enquiry, but failed to trace Shanti Ghose who was at last arrested on Friday last near the Calcutta Sangit Samaj when preparations were being made for a Hindu demonstration. Nothing incriminating having been found, the accused was released on bail of Rs. 500 and was ordered to appear before the police when required.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL."

Calcutta Pleaders' Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The Pleaders of the Calcutta Police Court, in a meeting held in the Bar Library to-day, unanimously passed a resolution condemning the observations of "Max" in "Capital" of the 19th about Police Court proceedings and reflections there anent upon Messrs. Swinhoe and Keays, officiating Chief and Second Presidency Magistrates respectively as being peacemakers in a certain case.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Sergeant Macnamara Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Brett and a Common Jury Sergt. Macnamara of the West Kent Regiment was put on trial on charges of attempting to commit murder on 22nd April by firing two shots at Dr. Pereira at the Bhowanipur Military Station Hospital. Standing Counsel shortly narrated the facts and proceeded to examine witnesses.

LATER.

Late this afternoon at the High Court Sessions the case against Macnamara was concluded. The defence was that Macnamara found undue intimacy between Dr. Pereira and his wife; in order to scare Dr. Pereira accused twice fired the revolver. The jury found accused not guilty and the Judge acquitted him. Just as the verdict was announced Mrs. Macnamara fainted and was carried to the jury-room. She regained consciousness after a few minutes and was helped into a carriage.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Rubber Estates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The Official Assignee has sold three rubber estates belonging to the late Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and comprising 832 acres, the highest bid for the lot being Rs. 27,600. The sale will have to be confirmed by the High Court.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

Twenty-six Transvaal deportees are expected here from Bombay to-night and the Madras South African League will receive them.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Improved Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

In connection with the Post Office Savings Bank the system of fixed deposits at three and a quarter per cent has proved unpopular and is now to be abolished. At the same time the maximum annual limit of ordinary three per cent cash call deposits is raised from two hundred rupees to five hundred.

SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Lord Morley's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The despatch from the Secretary of State dealing with the representations made by the subscribers to the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Funds has arrived and will be published shortly.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Railway Board have approved of the proposed interlocking arrangement and making certain additions and alterations to cross-overs etc., at fifteen stations between Bulsar and Baroda on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The despatch from the Secretary of State has arrived sanctioning a new branch railway, the terms of which are understood to be much more favourable to investors than those in force. A Government of India resolution upon this subject will be published shortly.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st to 7th May, 1910, show a gain of Rs. 56,75,286 and Rs. 70,79,902 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Lieutenant Postan, "P" Battery, Horse Artillery, is posted to 5th Battery, Field Artillery and not to the 33rd Battery as previously stated.

Lieut.-Colonel Franks, Professor, Quetta Staff College, has three and a half months' leave.

Captain H. A. Murray, 30th Punjabis, is appointed Assistant Political, Hill Tipperah States.

Lieutenant-Colonel Medley and C. L. Gregory, 19th Lancers, have been selected as Com mandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of the 19th Lancers on return from the half pay list.

Major E. C. Creagh is attached to the 57th Rifles.

Major F. General Khayre, commanding the Sialkot Brigade, has three and a half months' leave.

Major Roome, 37th Lancers, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Mansel Playdell, Royal Horse Artillery at Lucknow, from pneumonia on the 22nd May.

Captain Alexander, 55th Rifles, to be Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade, vice Major Bruce, Captain Longhurst, 7th Gurkha Rifles, succeeding Captain Alexander.

Major General Powell, Commanding Jullunder Brigade, has six months' leave.

Captain Harnett has been appointed to the Brigade Laboratory at Jubbulpore and to officiate in medical charge of the 22nd Punjabis.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, I. M. S., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Aden Brigade, vice Colonel Quayle transferred to Abbottabad and Sialkote Brigades.

MR E. D. BIRD, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has preceded to England and Mr. C. Krishnan acts.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Mourning in India.

FEEDING THE POOR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The last function of the Hindu demonstration in Calcutta in commemoration of the late King was the feeding of the poor. Last evening about fifty thousand poor were fed with several dishes, and each given a piece of cloth. Arrangements for the distribution of food were carried out on an elaborate scale under the personal supervision of the Maharaja of Durbhanga. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Fletcher, Messrs. Payne, Dundas, Tegart and Luke walked along the line formed by the beggars, and were well pleased with the manner in which the fuqotion was carried out. The cost will roughly amount to from fifty to sixty thousand rupees.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The organizers of the Hindu demonstration with regard to the King Edward Memorial have received a message of congratulation and sympathy from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which the Maharaja of Darbhanga as President has sent a reply thanking Sir Edward Baker for his kind feelings towards Hindus.

In addition to the services and meetings in Bombay on Friday, the day of the King's Funeral, which we have already reported, others were held in the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Samuel Street and by the Maratha Kshatriya Samaj.

THE ALLAHABAD "SWARAJYA" CASE.

An Impertinent Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

In the "Swarajya" sedition case the accused Ladha Ram, the editor, had moved the High Court for transfer which was refused. The case is coming on to-day. Five prosecution witnesses were examined, to prove publication and the arrest of accused. Accused submitted that as out of the three witnesses only one was summoned and examined, he wanted to know why the Magistrate had not summoned the other two. The accused wanted to know the meaning of sedition and Government, which, however, was not complied with. In reply to Court, accused admitted publication and editorship. Further on he said Government was in power to-day and could do whatever it like. Indians will be in power one day, they would do whatever would please them then. Three articles were read by accused himself who did not admit them as seditious. During lunch, accused wanted sweet-meats, but the Court said that it had no authority to comply with his request. Accused himself put irrelevant questions to his witness, which were disallowed. The case comes on again to-morrow for arguments.

ARREST OF A MULLAH AT DACCA.

With 150 Followers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 23.

An interesting case has been transferred from Narsinguni to the file of Babu Girindra Banerjee, the Deputy Magistrate here. It would appear that some time ago a Mahomedan Mullah, residing near Rupganj in the Narsingunj sub-division, proclaimed himself independent of any political authority, and collected adherents numbering nearly four hundred. He has been, however, recently arrested with some 150 of his alleged followers. A large number of lathis, etc., and a flag made up of some torn lungies have been seized by the police.

The date of hearing will shortly be fixed.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Tribal Disputes to be Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 23.

A settlement of the disputes between Khostwals, Jajis, Mangals and Turis on the Afghanistan frontier will at least take three months. The Commission is in charge of Messrs. Donald and Quinan of the Tochy Valley. Differences are due to water rights which have resulted in constant fighting. The Amir is anxious to see better feeling prevail amongst the tribesmen. The Commission will remove its headquarters to Tochi in September where investigation into the politics of Madda Khel may take place.

A regular battle occurred between two villages near Bannu over a quarrel about the harvest. In the heat of argument six villagers were killed. Several arrests have been made.

CONFISCATED OPIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 23.

Orders have been issued by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the effect that where the amount of confiscated opium exceeds five tolas it is to be sent to the Superintendent, Opium Factory, Ghazipur, if fit for human consumption, and destroyed if unfit.

BRITISH RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Hon. Mr. Fraser Goes on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident in Mysore, will take long leave in August. He will be succeeded by Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, A. G. G., Central India, Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer from home will officiate in Central India during Mr. Fraser's absence.

FALSE COINING.

Father and Two Sons Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 23.

Before the Sessions Judge to-day the case was heard in which Shahar Ali Khandakar and his two sons were arrested as already reported some time ago by the Sub-Inspector of Raipur, Naraimerli, for carrying on false coining business. One assessor held all three guilty under section 235 I. P. C., while another held only Shaharali guilty. Judgment has been reserved and will be given for to-morrow.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieut. Ralph Montague Philby, Royal Indian Marine, and Katharine Mary Agusta, elder daughter of the late Dr and Mrs. Kebbell, of Brisbane, Queensland, and 26 Carlyle Square, Chelsea.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 22.

MAHABLESHWAR possesses a very clean bazaar where the spacious footpaths are given up entirely to the shopkeepers for the display of their wares. But no one seems to mind, for the roadway is well swept; there is very little wheeled traffic and, after all, purchasing in the open air is often more pleasant than buying in a stuffy shop. The entire absence of crows and sparrows from the place is puzzling in view of the multitude of other birds to be seen. The raven takes the place of the crow in, and near, the bazaar, and he makes up in noise what he lacks in numbers.

One does not remain long on the hill before realising that the tradespeople have the commercial faculty developed to a high degree. The sudden demand for mourning garment was a very welcome occasion for the haberdashers whose demands, for many articles, rose to 166 per cent. above Bombay prices. The result was what they might have expected. Buyers took what they required most urgently and sent to Bombay or Poona for the rest. There are other supplies that seem to call for a little strict supervision. Milk that has gone sour in dirty vessels and has been freely watered, and butter that is distinctly rancid are sold at high prices; also soda water whose flavour arouses a strong suspicion regarding the state of the filter of the manufacturer. "Per contra" there is a small ice and sodawater factory whose order and cleanliness invites comparison with the best in Bombay. A remedy against the milkman has already been discovered by some of the visitors who find that, at present prices, tinned milk of the best brand is cheaper, purer and more wholesome, than that of the local supply.

The temperature in a well ventilated room ranges from 68 to 85 degrees in 24 hours and, the air being dry, invites us to out-door life; but many people accustomed to living near sea-level are easily fatigued in the rarer air of Mahableshwar, and feel very tired on rising in the morning. This feeling disappears after a bath. A great improvement is observable among the bungalows during the last ten years. Tiled paving is superseding the mud floor and matting or durrie, and galvanized sheet iron is now universal as a roof covering, but the mixture of rusty and clean plates one often sees is another instance of the slimness, either of builder or dealer, that has already been noticed. House proprietors and even P. W. engineers continue to cover iron roof with red paint in spite of the great amount of heat the roofs absorb in consequence, and retain in the air below, for these roofs are not ventilated. It is always cooler beneath a shady tree than in a Mahableshwar dwelling.

The old-fashioned method of heating water in open vessels for domestic purposes is still to be seen in most compounds, wasting both time and fuel, while the excellent boiler made twenty-five years ago at the Sassoon Reformatory, Bombay, seems to have been quite forgotten. It consisted of a sherry or beer cask with a chimney passing through it and a small furnace below. The wood is not destroyed and the appliance is both economical and durable. Just now the manufacture of chuppers is in active operation for the protection of buildings against the monsoon rain as in past years. It is surely possible after all that has already been done, to find a cheap and effective coating that will render the laterite walls thoroughly waterproof. Such preparations are already advertised in engineering papers and should cost less than the annual charge for the sheets of thatch that must be renewed yearly.

It is amusing to observe the names that are given to some of the houses by people whose knowledge of foreign languages must be very limited. There is a tin roofed shanty to which the title of "Hall" is attached; there are three "Castles" without any qualification for the title, and "Iron roof" reminds one of the prosperous negro who had acquired a good house and used visiting cards with the initials S. S. B. K. after his name. Some one enquired what these letters meant. "Dont you know?" said he with well affected surprise. "Stone Steps and Brass Knocker!" Clifton House, Clifton Lodge, and Clifton Cottage stand near each other, and Sunny Lodge, Sunny Cottage and Sunny Side are grouped not far off. Miniature Villa suggests a doll's house, and "Bella Vue," a student whose language got a bit mixed. Verily, the houseowners of Mahableshwar have not been happy in their choice of names.

The speed of the motor service between Wathar and Mahableshwar is a frequent subject of conversation, and a very unwholesome interest has arisen in what are known in sporting slang as "record" journeys. Private cars are already in rivalry with the mail carriers for reckless distinctions, the inevitable end of which will be a horrible accident resulting in a marmalade of luggage, passengers, driver and car. Even at 20 miles an hour the speed is within a fraction of 30 feet per second, and this on a narrow road frequented by many nervous bullocks with heavy carts, furnishes the elements of infinite disaster. Considering the time it took to make the journy in a phaeton or tonga, what does an extra hour matter when one travels in a motor-car? Fast running increases. The risk of derangement and wear in a car by more than arithmetical progression, and the capacity of the driver to bear the necessary mental stress of the work must vary with his state of health and even of digestion. The least derangement of steering gear or of judgment is all that is needed, at a critical moment, to ensure a fatal accident. So, instead of being admired for a successful attempt to "break the record" on the Water-Mahableshwar road, a man should rather be regarded as a dangerous lunatic and deprived of his license. There is at least as much reason to limit speeds on a road as on the railway.

To the observer of human nature, Mahableshwar offers many opportunities for comparative studies of the "saheb" and the gentleman. The "saheb" brings all his best clothes with him. He affects the best hotels, but he never succeeds in distinguishing the occasions when he may and may not smoke. He also fails to learn that a pleasant hotel acquaintance commits him, or the other person, to no future intimacy unless mutually agreed on. Hence his anxious, and at times, suspicious attitude. There is, however, one thing in which his faith is unshaken and that is his belief in himself.

The season has now reached its best period; woolly fleeces of mist roll up from the valleys to disappear on the plateau giving the air a wholesome nip in the mornings; and pleasant breezes temper the sun's heat in the afternoons. The showers have also begun laying the dust and refreshing the verdure, but all heralding the time when we must pack and depart for the plains, leaving Mahableshwar to the storms and driving rains of the monsoon. The sojourn will end, as all such pleasures should end, while we are still disposed to enjoy a little more.

CALCUTTA SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

Epidemic Feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The Municipal sweepers' strike continues. The condition of the roads is worse than before, and the outbreak of an epidemic is apprehended.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Impending Vacancy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller has decided not to apply for leave on medical certificate, but to ask for eighteen months' furlough from about the second of July. This will necessitate his resigning his seat upon the Executive Council of the Governor-General. It is not known who will succeed him.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The winds at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles have been stronger than the average and apparently monsoon conditions extend as far northwards as usual, but the pressure distribution has become somewhat unfavourable.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Leper Question.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Commissioner should be asked to expedite the report which the Corporation had called from him in regard to the question of vagrant lepers in Bombay.

Dr. D. B. Master said lepers roamed about all over the city. The Corporation had been trying for a long time to induce the Government to take some action in the matter. But it was a fact greatly to be regretted that whenever they approached the Government in the matter they were informed that the onus lay on them (the Corporation) under section 61 of the Municipal Act. The Corporation's contention was that all the lepers did not belong to Bombay. Most of the lepers came from outside the city. It would be seen from the returns published that of the large number of lepers, only 94 belonged to Bombay and that the large majority of them came from the mofussil. Since this was the case, he did not see any reason why the Corporation should be asked to bear the whole of the expenditure in the matter. He hoped the new Commissioner would earnestly take up the matter, see Government officials and settle the question before he left his present office. The Commissioner would thus render a great service to the city. The public had been crying for several years past that they should be relieved of the danger to which they were exposed by the free and unrestricted movements of lepers in the city. It was in 1902 that they first prayed to be relieved of the danger. But up to now nothing definite had been done and the danger had gone on increasing.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the deadlock had arisen out of the fact that the Government threw the responsibility on the Corporation and vice versa. The Corporation did admit its share of responsibility in the matter but rightly pointed out that they were not bound to provide accommodation for lepers that were not indigenous, but came from the mofussil. He thought the Government should do its duty in the matter, when in times of famine people came into Bombay from up country, the Government deported them. Similarly they should deport the lepers who came into Bombay from the mofussil. The question of solving the problem was a simple one and yet the Government had taken a long time in doing it. The Corporation had not yet received any reply from the Government to their last letter on the subject.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor believed they would shortly receive a communication from the Government in the matter.

Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, said he had received a reply from the Government on the 11th May, stating the matter was still under consideration.

The motion was carried.

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter to the Corporation dated the 31st March 1910 from Messrs. Belchnell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Doctor, stating that their client had learnt with great concern that it was proposed to transfer from the Prince's Dock to house No. 113, Frere Road, the Alexandra Hotel with a bar to sell therein foreign liquor, that the said Hotel if transferred would, for the reasons stated, prove a source of serious nuisance to their client as the latter is occupying the adjoining premises belonging to their client and would tend to depreciate the value of his property, requesting that the Representatives of the Corporation on the Local Advisory Committee relating to liquor shops might be asked to take "necessary action in the matter to prevent the proposed transfer" of the Hotel and adding that they understood that similar applications were previously made for transfer of licenses to and grant of new licenses in the same locality, but that such applications were from time to time refused.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he had in the capacity of a member of the Advisory Committee received a letter from some inhabitants of the Fort complaining against the proposed transfer. He wrote to the Collector about the matter and the latter in reply informed him that he did not wish to call a meeting of the Advisory Committee in the matter but would deal with the matter himself. He (the speaker) asked what was the object was of having a committee if they were not to be consulted on an occasion like this. The Government had asked the Corporation to name a certain number of members for each ward to act as members of the Committee. And now the Collector said that he did not propose to consult them but would deal with the matter himself. He thought the Corporation should for the sake of its prestige strongly protest against the action of the Collector. Not only should the correspondence be forwarded to the Government but their attention should be specially drawn to the reply of the Collector that it was in his hands whether or not to consult the committee in the matter. The Government should be asked whether the Collector was bound to consult the Committee. If they said the Collector was not so bound, the members should resign their seats on the Committee.

Mr. A. M. Tod said he admitted the Committee should be consulted but thought it would be absurd to claim that the powers of the executive officer should be transferred to the Committee.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that when the last revision had been made, no less than twenty shops were knocked off and this result was admitted by Dr. Sukhia himself to be satisfactory. It was therefore surprising that Dr. Sukhia should have come forward on this occasion to protest against the action of the Collector. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia speaking on the amendment said that the license in the present instance had been given for a shop that had been formerly objected to by the Committee and a license refused.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the simple question was whether or not the Advisory Committee should be consulted on an occasion like this by the Collector. In the resolution issued by the Government in regard to the matter of liquor shops, it appeared to be their evident intention that some sort of local option should be given to the public and that no license should be granted for a shop until two-thirds of the population of the locality concerned agreed to it. Two points were clear. The Government said that the Committee should be consulted, and the Collector said he would not consult it and that it rested with him whether or not to do so. The Government made a pious declaration that they wished to see the consumption of liquor decrease. But notwithstanding that pious declaration, the consumption of liquor and the income derived from it had gone on increasing. The whole thing was hypocrisy, and the drink traffic had been ruining the manhood of India. He appealed to the Corporation to do their utmost to discourage the consumption of liquor in Bombay.

Dr. D. B. Master moved a rider to the original proposition to the effect that the Government be asked to issue orders that the Committee should be consulted before final action is taken in the matter of granting licenses.

Mr. G. W. Hatch said he did not think the Corporation Hall was a proper place in which to discuss the matter. As to the matter itself, he would say that it was entirely in his hands whether or not to consult the Committee before granting a license. The Collector was not bound to consult the Committee. It was left entirely at the Collector's discretion whether to consult the Committee or not, and if the latter thought that that discretion had not been used properly, they might go to the Government. It was no use discussing the matter in the Corporation Hall. He read the Government resolution in the matter where the words, "the Committee when consulted," occurred.

Mr. Wadia's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Sukhia and others demanded a poll, which was taken with the result that twenty voted in favour and eleven against the amendment. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

A WELL ON THE MAIDAN.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to the advisability or otherwise and the cost of erecting a fence around the pavement of the well constructed by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy situated at the Maidan near the corner of Cruickshank and Esplanade Roads in order to screen the numerous men and women bathing and washing clothes on the pavement of the well, the sight being an eye-sore.

The motion was carried.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. S. S. Mistry was then carried:—That the Commissioner be requested to report—"1. (a) Whether during the past year the Stores Department has been worked strictly in accordance with the rules sanctioned by the Standing Committee (b) whether there have been any evasions of them and in what direction or generally how; 2. Whether any such evasion or evasions have been countenanced by him; 3. (a) Whether it is a fact that attempts have been made to give undue preference to any particular firm or firms of contractors in the matter of supply of stores; (b) and, if so, what steps have been taken to put a stop to it; 4. Whether it is a fact that instead of purchasing stores at fair market price, purchases have been made and allowed to be made at higher prices of practically one firm of contractors; 5. Whether any and what check is exercised on the rates proposed as fair or otherwise; 6. (a) Whether there is a sample room at the Stores; (b) Whether samples of articles obtained before purchasing them are registered and preserved during a necessary periods; (c) and if not how are cases disposed of in which articles inferior to samples are supplied; (d) Who adjudicates on the quality of articles supplied and fixes fair payable values for such inferior articles?"

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Health Officer in which he said that there was a very extensive system of adulteration of milk in Bombay and that until the existing Act was amended it would not be feasible to carry out the suggestion for checking the importation and sale of adulterated milk in Bombay.

Sir Balchandra Krishna moved that the matter be referred to a Committee already appointed before requesting the Government to legislate in the matter.

The motion was carried.

PURCHASING A MOTOR CAR.

The Commissioner in a letter requested the sanction of the Corporation to the purchase of a motor car for the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. V. N. Dabholkar moved that the sanction asked for be granted.

Mr. S. S. Mistry moved an amendment to the effect that sanction be given to the purchase of a motor bycycle instead of a motor car. He thought a motor bicycle would be less cumbrous and expensive than a motor car.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseiji opposed the original motion on the ground of expense. He seconded the amendment.

Lt.-Col. Collie supporting the original motion said that the Chief of the Fire Brigade who had a talk with him recently had said with reference to a certain fire that if there had been some means for him to quickly repair to the scene of fire it would have been possible to reduce the amount of damage by fifty per cent. It was highly necessary that the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade should be present at the scene of fire before any serious damage could be done, and it was in the interests of the city that the officer should be provided with a motor car.

Mr. A. K. Leslie was in favour of the original proposition. It was most important that all the heads of departments should be provided with motor cars.

The Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation to sanction the purchase. He agreed with Mr. Leslie that all the heads of departments should be provided with motor-cars.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost.

The original motion was then carried.

ELECTION REGULATIONS.

Mr. C. V. Metha moved; "That in view of the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in the last Mandvi Ward Election Case, a Committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, what improvements can be suggested to the Municipal Act and in the procedure of Election to secure freer and more equitable elections."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee already appointed to consider the question, and that the names suggested by Mr. Metha be added to that Committee.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

OIL STORAGE.

Mr. A. M. Todd moved that the Commissioner be asked to report

(1) Whether licenses for storage of oil on the Port Trust Estate near the Docks are granted by the Municipality. (2) If so, what precautions for the protection of surrounding property are required in the license."

The motion was carried.

REPAIR OF QUEEN'S ROAD.

The following motion which stood in the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Collie was also carried:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner will be good enough to report (1) what is the average total annual cost of maintaining Queen's Road, (2) what would be the cost of treating this roadway with tar according to the most recent approved methods, and (3) to show by a comparative statement the relative cost of the roadway as at present constructed and that treated by tar, taking into consideration the greater durability of the tarred surface."

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of his fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D.	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. O. B.	15
A. K. S.	15
G. P. M.	15
W. M. Bell	15
R. Barlow	15
J. B.	15
J. E. B. H.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
G. W. G.	10
R. B.	10
C. R.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R.	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	919

The members of the Bombay Gymkhana have subscribed Rs. 645 towards the Cheshire Goalkeeper Fund in addition to the subscription of Rs. 500 mentioned above which was out of the funds of this year's Aga Khan Tournament.

THE Government scheme for breeding horses in England, soon to be published in greater detail, has given a notable impetus to the Imperial Horse Society, writes a correspondent. Under the chairmanship of local masters of foxhounds a number of enthusiastic meetings have been held in various counties. Roughly, the Government's proposal is to register 25,000 mares and 5,000 stallions, and to take the foals at three years old instead of four. The idea is very much that of the Imperial Horse Society, and the peculiar value of this society is that it offers, through the masters of foxhounds, seventy-eight of whom have formally agreed to the proposal, to do all the registration work for nothing, for the sake of establishing good relations with the breeders. A suggestive map shows how thoroughly the hunts would cover the horse-breeding areas. With the registration done for nothing money should be little difficulty. Last year no less than £160,000 was spent in hiring horses for a fortnight's use; and all that remained for an expenditure of £340,000 was 2,400 horses. The Society's suggestion is that the Government should announce the type of horse they require; and for all foals so bred they should give £30 at three years old, £40 at four, and 50 at five, a part of these sums being prepaid to the breeders from the first year.

CALCUTTA'S EXPANSION.

The news of Bombay and Calcutta at the present moment are very similar in respect of expansion of their city or suburban areas. The rapid commercial development of the two cities with the vast addition to the human machinery required for carrying it on and still further advancing it, means that a lot of more space is wanted and that within easy reach of the commercial centres and fort dwellings. Bombay has on foot a large reclamation scheme embracing Back Bay from Colaba Point to Malabar Point, the full realisation of which it will it is said make Bombay not only the most beautiful but also the most commodious and comfortable city in Asia. In Calcutta we are not quite so ambitious. Indeed we have not much ground that we could reclaim except from jungle but we have a Calcutta Improvement Scheme which may one of these days materialise and add to the rapidly growing charms of Calcutta from an architectural point of view. But looking at the past history of this scheme if it is quite likely that Back Bay in Bombay will have become a thing of beauty as well as of residential usefulness, while our authorities are still thinking out the improvement scheme. One of Calcutta's great needs, in fact almost her only possibility, is suburban extension to the north and south. On the east there are the Salt Lakes, and on the west the river. In connection with this therefore, the report of the Calcutta Tramways is of interest, for it is to them that Calcutta has to look for help from any railway system is almost as far off as is the consummation of the improvement scheme. At the meeting of the Company held in London on the 19th April a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent for the year was declared, a fairly satisfactory return, in view of the recent heavy extensions that have not yet become entirely remunerative, but it is the optimistic tone of the report which is the more satisfactory feature, especially in respect of the increasing returns that are accruing from all the extensions of the Company into the suburbs. A year ago the Howrah line was and promised to be a severe handicap the result chiefly of the falling through of the expected arrangements by which trams were to run over the Howrah Bridge, but in spite of this obstacle still existing the expectation is that it will soon become a valuable auxiliary. Then the extension to the South is quite successful, and more is wanted in that direction, which the Directors predict will become an important residential quarter. Meanwhile the expansion in the North is checked by the prohibitory conditions demanded by the authorities, so that this very promising field is temporarily closed. Looking at the usefulness of the tramways in relieving congestion, it is not too much to ask that they should receive as lenient terms as possible for any work they may contemplate, and the Bengal Government might give some consideration to the removal of the difficulties, which check the extension northwards.

Another very useful service, but one which unfortunately the Tramways refer to as rivals, is that of the Ferries, which was established by the Port Commissioners as recently as 1907. This means it is not yet three years old, but it carries some seven million passengers per annum, in the seven steamers now on the run. Four more of these are in order, and will very shortly be on duty, their beats being decided to a great extent by consultation with the residents on the river bank. Up to the establishment of this service dwellers on the other side of the river were very much handicapped in their communication with the city, the alternative of a journey to our only bridge being a trip in a dhingi, a proceeding always tedious and at times distinctly dangerous. There is no doubt that the introduction of these steamers has given a fillip to living across the water as far as the Indian is concerned, but the European does not yet see his way to going so far afield. Calcutta in itself is not the attraction but it is the advantages which exist only in Calcutta and which will have to be relinquished by retirement into the mofussil such as a pure filtered water supply and electricity though the former is very much more in vogue than it was a decade ago. In proof of the human movement which exists in Calcutta, it may be mentioned that during the first month on which the ferries were started no less than 260,357 passengers were carried or nearly 10,000 a day, and these numbers have since been more than doubled. The fares have been fixed at so low a scale, so as to make the service in every sense of the word popular, that up-to-date it is not very remunerative, but that it will become absolutely self-supporting is only a matter of time and that of short time. A trip upon down the river in a launch reveals any amount of eligible building sites on the river banks and inland, to the opening up of which this ferry service may one of these days contribute, but for the first consummation of suburban Calcutta, a central station is a necessity, as well as the extension in all directions of the advantages of civilisation, enjoyed by the dweller within municipal bounds. For a long time past bricks and mortar have commended themselves to the millionaires of Calcutta as the most suitable investment for their superfluous cash, but in no case has any attempt been made to go far afield and really open up a new district, the principal efforts being directed to planting down two or three houses where one existed comfortably before, or to pulling down an old house standing in a decent compound, or in erecting a gigantic abode with no compound and which commands its surroundings from every point of view and makes privacy an impossibility. In the direction of Ballygunge there has perhaps been made the most promising effort to increase the supply of suitable residences. In spite of recent demolitions there is still a large waste of ground in Calcutta occupied by huts and poor shops, where, with suitable buildings erected, thousands might be comfortably housed, where now there are only hundreds. In 1780 a writer referring to the Calcutta of that day, speaks of it as a confused chaos of houses, huts, sheds, streets, lanes, alleys, windings, gullies, sinks, and tanks, and very great part of the town even now answers to the description. In a great measure this is undoubtedly the result of the casual progress of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, as more than once have suggested reforms been shelved on the plea that that Trust would soon be in being, and everything else had better bide a'wee.

Whatever views may be held about the Docks there cannot, I think, be any divergence of opinion as to the conduct of Port affairs generally by the Commissioners and officials entrusted with their care, and there is no doubt that under their able management even the Docks will before long have amply justified their existence to the most severe critic, and the keenest student of ancient history. The Budget for 1910-11 has just been published and the headings which have gree

bilt, a process which is to be commended from a sanitary, as well as a financial, point of view. All the river bank north of the jetties is receiving very careful attention, the many bathing ghat which exist receiving care, while the revetment to the river bank along side the Strand Road, where Calcutta drives of an evening, is already showing signs of the care which is being bestowed on it not only from the utilitarian but from the æsthetic point of view. It is, however, easy enough to spend money, but the question is being spent profitably and to advantage. That is, I think, answered in a satisfactory way by the statement that the total assets of the Port Commissioners amount to some Rs. 1,678 lakhs, and their indebtedness to Rs. 835 lakhs, a result attained by the completion of new works to such a large extent out of revenue while it is stated that there has been no allowance made for the large appreciation of the Commissioners' landed estates, while the large sum of Rs. 60 lakhs paper value of the Strand Bank lands is not included in the block, while the quit rent paid for same is met from revenue. The finances of the Corporation were only recently adversely commented on by the Bengal Government respect of certain loan arrangements, but if this same Government examine this Budget—as they will do and issue a minute on it when it has been forgotten by the general public—they will perhaps by struck by the remark that 30 years is all too short a period to be allowed for the extention of the various loans in respect of each of which a separate sinking funds is being accumulated, the total thus held to-day being given as Rs. 89,05,394, besides a further Rs 43 1-2 lakhs to the credit of various reserve and renewal funds. The security is of a very substantial and lasting character besides which it is all kept in good repair out of revenue. It is noted that the repayment of the original Bank Loan of Rs. 287 lakhs commences from the 1st May of this year. The result of careful estimates places the revenue at Rs. 1,30,81,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,30,45,533 leaving a small surplus.—"Pioneer."

STORIES OF CECIL RHODES.

Sir Thomas Fuller's New Book.

There were many hindrances that stood between posterity and Sir Thomas Fuller's recollections of Rhodes. One was the natural inclination for a man to make the most of his retirement after a long and busy life. Another was the temptation to drift along the stream of conversation without anchoring oneself to references and dates. Yet another was the despair of putting the personality, of a man like Rhodes into the ordinary measure of print. Happily, Sir Thomas has overcome all these disinclinations, and put his estimates and reminiscences into shape before they had altogether faded. And that they are still fresh and vivid is a tribute to the faculties of the writer, quite apart from the charm and naturalness he puts into what must be pronounced a most convincing portrait. It is the record of a friendship, personal and political, sustained during many stirring years, and of especial value to the historian because those were early days for newspapers and too strenuous for the copying press and the private diary.

The record begins with Rhodes's entry on a political career in 1881, when he had just been returned to the Cape Parliament, and the Sprigg Ministry was hastening to its fall through mismanagement of the Basuto War. The author, as Opposition leader had held a kind of Lansdowne House party to discuss the situation when Rhodes sent him an invitation to lunch at Poole's Hotel. This is his aspect at the time:—"Mr. Rhodes was a tall, broad-shouldered man with a fine head and figure of somewhat loose formation. His hair was auburn, and carelessly flung over his forehead, his eyes of bluish grey, dreamy, but kindly. But his mouth—aye, that was "the unruly member" of his face. With deep lines following the curve of his moustache; it had a determined, masterful, and sometimes scornful expression. Men cannot, of course, think or feel with their mouths, but the thoughts and feelings of Cecil Rhodes soon found their way to that part of his face. At its best, it expressed determined purpose—at its worst well, I have seen storms of passion gather about it, and twist it into unlovely shapes. Neither sculptor nor painter knew just what to do with it.

Rhodes wanted to gather the position and aims of the parties, but had "larger issues" in view. "Don't try and hinder me," he said, "on to a party stick." He said nothing then of his hinterland policy, but it came out soon afterwards: "I have my own views," he said latter, "as to the future of South Africa, and I believe in a United States of South Africa, but as a portion of the British Empire." For the present he contented himself with saying frankly that he was anxious to succeed as a politician, and to do something for South Africa through the Cape Parliament and people, and he gave Mr. Fuller the assured conviction, even then that his aim would be carried out. A couple of years later this was his view with regard to the natives:—"I do not want the natives are European dress or cover themselves with a veneer of sanctity. I want them to learn to work, to feed and clothe themselves decently, to show some concern for each other's welfare, and ultimately to come into affairs.' This last was a characteristic phrase. He was wont to speak of the endless plannings and schemings for the acquisition and distribution of wealth and the battering and organisation of life as "affairs."

His special forte was that when any plan of his demanded it, there was always another to follow it up. If he resolved on having all the De Beers diamonds cut in Kimberley, then he was equal to bringing the experts from Amsterdam if necessary. But diamonds were trifles compared with the opening up of Africa. "It is inevitable fate," he once said to the author, "that all this should be changed; and I should like to be the agent of fate." Events and developments came soon enough: but in the meantime it is amusing to see the manner of man Rhodes was, and how he dealt with friends and enemies. He invited them to a meal when it was possible, and this breaking of bread broke many contentions, even in unexpected places. In 1884 the Rooigronders were harrying the natives under encouragement of Piet Joubert's commando, with Kruger behind. Rhodes vowed to have the London Convention respected, and drove off in a Cape cart to the farm of that famous giant, Groot Adrian Delarey. Arriving early in the morning, "He was met in the stoep of the farmhouse by Delarey himself. "When I first spoke to him," said Mr. Rhodes, "his answer was 'Blood must flow,' to which I remember making the retort, 'No give me my breakfast, and then we can talk about blood.'" This was making an appeal for hospitality which the stiffest Dutchman could hardly refuse. "I had my breakfast," said Mr. Rhodes, "stayed with him for a week, become godfather to his grandchild, and we made a settlement." The way in which Rhodes undertook to make peace with the Matabele, and did it with no credentials or weapons of any kind, is an oft-told story, but the picture of that strange indaba of three white men bringing a horde of infuriated chiefs to reason up there in the wild recesses of the Matoppas would be worth retelling in the author's language had we the space. We may say the same of Rhodes's bearing during the first Boer War and the Raid. We get here, after the last incident, his frank avowal of his error, first to his old Parliamentary colleagues, assembled at Mr. Fuller's house, then to the public meeting two days afterwards, when he was interrupted by a hurricane of protesting applause from a crowd that would hear no confessions of error from their hero. Lastly we get the statement he made to the English committee, ending with the well-known expression of his belief that the Raid was necessary to prevent the introduction of "the influence of another foreign Power into the already complicated system of South Africa." This suspicion of "another foreign Power" was no novelty to those who knew him, for ten years later, before he became Premier, he had said in a speech to his constituents at Barkly West:—"I am tired of this mapping out of Africa at Berlin, without occupation, without development, without any claim to the position the various countries demand. My belief is that the development of South Africa should fall to the country or countries which by their progress show that they are best entitled to it. . . . And I have confidence that the people of Cape Colony have the will, and the pluck, and the energy to adopt this as their inheritance.

He made no secret of humouring the Bond, and supporting or modifying measures which he would never have originated; but he was not alone in this negative policy. "The same could be said with more or less truth," Sir Thomas affirms, "of every Ministry that took office during the twenty-three years I represented Cape Town in the Cape Parliament." The moment of greatest disillusion came when the representatives of Stellenbosch, the tabernacle of Afrikanderism, smashed his scheme of a South African University, preferring their little tiapot collegiate institution, and diverting to Europe that magnificent gift which has made the Rhodes Scholarships a force for the mutual reconciliation and comprehension of the three most active nations in the world.

We should like to follow the story of Rhodes's bequests, his dealings with the Chartered Company and his commissions to a well-known London publisher to get him a special translation made of all the original authors, on whom Gibbon drew for his "Decline and Fall." The commission grew into a library of considerable dimensions, and the result typewritten and handsomely bound in hundreds of volumes, stands now in the cases of the library at Groote Schuur for the use, like the rest of that magnificent house and grounds of the Premier of South Africa. One of the pleasantest of Sir Thomas Fuller's recollections is the spectacle of Rhodes as host at his own table, entertaining the most diverse of company, and unfailing in his candour as in his kindness. Fearless himself, he admired the quality in others, even when it told against himself. So we conclude with a last anecdote of Edmund Garret, than editor of the "Cape Times," and conducting it with a brilliant independence that led him always Rhodes's plans new and then in a way that no proprietor of a paper would have brooked without a protest. Rhodes's protest was dignified but mild. It was a Sunday morning in the breakfast-room at Groote Schuur, and the author and Garrett were the only guests. Rhodes said he had a right to look for fairer play from a paper in which he took so large an interest:—"I think [Sir Thomas goes on] that perhaps the words were taken in a sense not intended by the speaker. At all events, Edmund Garrett rose from his seat, and looking straight at Mr. Rhodes, replied: "I think it is good for you, Mr. Rhodes, that your paper has an editor who does not care a damn if he pleases or displeases you!" There was perfect and painful silence for a minute. Then Mr. Rhodes said quietly, "Yes; it is best so, and I'm sorry if I seemed to question it. I have never inspired an article in your paper, or requested that a given line should be taken, but you might at least be careful about facts."

The book is adorned with good portraits, and with photographs of Groote Schuur and its treasures; it is also deepened at the end by a fine account of Rhodes's end and most impressive burial. Nothing in life, to quote the royal phrase, became him like the leaving it, and his place of sepulture among the everlasting hills is no greater than the figure and achievements of the man deserved. In any cairn that may be raised by history or literature to his memory, this book must always find a place.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	23	16	35 a.m.	3	21
Teheran ...	23	1	30 p.m.	1	15
Suez	23	1	50 p.m.	0	52

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Kwelchomfu and Ichang stop China reports communication on one cut of two wires restored traffic likely be delayed (23-5-10).

Turkish route right (23-5-10).

All Burma wires but one through Manikganj Dacca are interrupted. There are two wires via Mandalay working Rangoon but these are working indifferently (stop) all classes of messages for Aracan Chittagong and lower Burma are liable to much delay (23-5-10).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

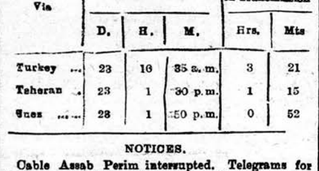
Bombay, 24th May.

430—Bugle Practice—To-day Tuesday 24th inst—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

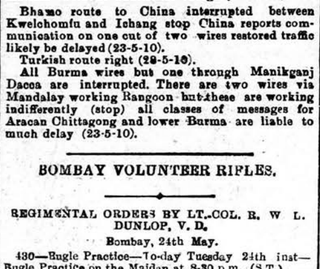
431.—Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "D" Company with effect from this date:—

No 3146 Sergt A D'Silva, to be Colour Sergeant vice Rosemeyer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.



WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.



THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (Nr SOUTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

TELUGUS AS SEPOYS.

A Misjudged People.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Some twenty years ago, an order went forth prohibiting the further enlistment of Telugus in regiments of the Madras Army; it being said that in the last Burmese War Telugu speaking sepoys had not proved satisfactory. Now at that time, there were no restrictions to recruiting, which was done entirely by parties under Native Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers, and men were enlisted from any and every caste without regard to its suitability or otherwise. There was not then, the present day knowledge of the various classes and castes amongst the different races in Southern India. All Telugu recruits, whether fighting Boya or patient Dhobi, sturdy Kapu or gentle shepherd, were entered under the heading "Gentoo" or "Bajilwar," (a title) "Gentoo" being a term in use in the early days of the English settlement for all sorts and conditions of Hindus without distinction; just as all Musaulmans were called "Moors." Consequently there were many Telugu Sepoys in the ranks of unsuitable castes, and but few of the best fighting ones. Subsequently a succession of Collectors were limiting or recruiting of Tamils to certain selected castes laying down a standard of measurements, and placing the work of recruiting under British officers and it is to be regretted that these regulations did not come out earlier and include the Telugus: for as will be seen there are classes amongst them peculiarly suitable for military service. To those who know them the order absolishing the enlistment of all Telugus appears too sweeping: for there is every bit as good material among the Telugus speaking peoples as there is among the Tamils; just as there are unsuitable castes amongst both. Moreover it is evident from history that a martial spirit prevailed in the race in the old days of incessant warfare. The great Hindu Empire of Vijayanagar was of Telugu origin. The language was Telugu and a large proportion, in fact the first line of its huge armies that kept back the tide of Mahomedan invasion for nearly two centuries was composed of Telugus. After the fall of Vijayanagar towards the end of the 17th Century, large bodies of Telugus under their own chiefs took service in the armies of the Mahomedan Kings of Bijapur and Golconda and also with the Marathas. Later on they formed many of the picked infantry regiments in the armies of Hyder and Tippu which ravaged the Carnatic.

The backbone of the Telugu country at the present day is an excellent agricultural caste numbering over two millions, called Kapu or Reddi (Ratti). The former, according to the Madras Census report, means "a watchman," and the latter "a king." The Rattis were a powerful Dravidian race in the early centuries of the Christian era. Originating in the north of India they spread over the peninsular leaving their traces nearly everywhere, and gave a line of seven Kings to the earlier dynasty of the Kongu kingdom. The reddis or Kapus are now a sturdy independent body of ryots and landholders, unsurpassed as cultivators.

Two other very large classes are the Boyas and Bedars, the great fighting castes of the northern districts of the Madras Presidency, and the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency. Both from the same stock they have practically the same manners and customs being called Boya in Telugu and Bedar in Canarese. The Boyas (not the Boyis, palankin bearers) speak Telugu and are chiefly found in the Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts; while the Bedars part speaking Telugu and part Canarese inhabit north of Mysore and the south-west portion of the Deccan. It was the Bedars and Boyas who formed the crack infantry battalions of Hyder and Tippu, and were dreaded for their bravery and ruthless plundering. In the "District Gazetteer" of Anantapur it is mentioned:—"The Boyas are the old fighting caste of this part of the country, whose exploits are so often recounted in history books." The Boyas call themselves "Valmikas" and "Dorabiddalas" (meaning "children of chiefs") and claim descent from the sage Valmiki and the Polygars. The men were a dagger in their belts at their weddings, a survival probably of some ancient custom symbolical of their descent. They are noted for loyalty to their leaders, whose orders they will implicitly carry out at the risk of their lives, Boyas and Bedars, now that their hereditary occupations as fighting men and hunting grounds are gone, exhibit a tendency to dacoity, but do not descend to petty crimes. They are daring shikaries, one of their favourite sports being to follow bears into the recesses of their caves with only spears and torches, and turn them out to be shot. The following abridged extract from an interesting account such of a bear hunt which appeared in the "Madras Mail" some time ago, shows what fine manly fellows the Telugu Boyas are:—

"Telling me to wait outside the jumble of rocks, each man would his turban round his left arm as a shield against the bears attacks, lit a rude torch and grasping his long iron-headed spear, walked into the inky blackness of the cave, to turn out the bear for me to shoot! At first I used to ask to be allowed to go inside, but on a request which was always respectfully but firmly refused. One could not see to shoot in such darkness, they explained; while the smoke hanging in the still air would give the bear an unpleasant advantage and moreover bullets were liable to glance from the rocks. So I used to wait outside until the bear appeared with the cheering yelling Boyas in such close pursuit that I had to be careful in firing. On one occasion they were much longer than usual in moving the bear—an exceptionally large male well known to the countryside. When the animal had at length appeared and been despatched, I asked what had kept them so long. At first they only laughed and said he was a 'thief bear,' meaning a cunning one, but at length, after much cross-examination, each man being reluctant to mention his own share in the transaction, I gathered what had occurred. The bear had been very obstinate and unruly, declining altogether to go outside and continually dodging and turning in the many recesses and passages of its stronghold, while frequently charging his persecutors. Unable to shake them off he had at last taken refuge at the bottom of a pit, 'four men deep,' as the Boyas put it, under a ledge of rock where neither spears nor torches could reach him. Not to be beaten three of the men climbed down and unable to get the animal to move from under the mass of rock beneath which he had squeezed himself, one of them fired a cheap little revolver into his face. The bear charged out, knocking over one of the men with a force which badly bruised his shoulder, clambered out of the pit, and afterwards was kept going straight until he emerged where I was waiting." The writer goes on to mention that on another occasion his Boyas turned out two bears at once, the animals bolting out of the back entrance instead of the front one where he was posted. They were pursued and brought to bay among some rocks on a hillside, when they both charged simultaneously. One fell to the first barrel upon which the other turned tail but a shot in her stern brought her back to the charge raging furiously, an empty cartridge case now jammed, but the four Boyas present, when the bear was within a dozen yards, promptly advanced with levelled spears, and giving a shout caused the animal to swerve aside, and it was eventually despatched.

Both Boyas and Bedars are partial to outdoor games of strength and skill, and especially delight in shooting matches, being excellent shots. They also have their village gymnasiums where they practise dumb-bells and club swinging and are fond of wrestling matches.

The word Bedar means "fearless." Shorapur, a former Bedar state in the south-west Deccan was an independent Raj for more than three centuries, and its capital of the same name at one time contained half a million inhabitants. After the down-fall of the Vijayanagar Empire, Shorapur State made a great resistance. Its principal fort long defied all efforts of the Mahomedans to capture it, until if fell to the great Emperor Aurangzeb who honoured the place by besieging it in person. Colonel Wilks, writing a hundred years ago, mentions the brave armies of the Poligar Chiefs of North Mysore in 1755, why belonged to the Bedar or Boya race. In 1750 Hyder Ali who was then only a Naik in the service of the Mysore Raja, used with great effect his picked corps of Bedar peons at the battle of Ginjee. In 1757 the select troops of Morari Rao of Gooty consist chiefly of Bedar peons, and the accounts of their deeds in the field, as well as their defence of Gooty fort, which was only taken by stratagem, proved their bravery beyond doubt. Wilks relates the following example of their courage during a Maratha invasion of Mysore. A hill fort with a garrison of 3,000 men under one of Hyder's generals, had for three months repelled every attempt of the Marathas army to take it, eventually falling to an assault led by the Bedar chief of Chitaldroog who offered to pay with his life if he failed in the attempt; and who—"placing himself at the head of his brave Bedars carried the place in a style of gallantry, which won the admiration of the whole army." Hyder never forgave this act, and some time after rejecting the chief's offer of ransome, sat down with a large force before the hill fort of Chitaldroog, and besieged it for three months before it could be induced to surrender. It is recorded of the defenders that they fought, "with a mixture of enthusiastic fatalism and heedless headlong valour characteristic of the Bedar tribe." Regularly once a week, without any attempt at concealment, the besieged made a religious sortie for the sole purpose of collecting the heads of their assailants as an offering at the shrine of Kali on the summit of the Droog. After the surrender of the fort, heads to the number of 2,000 were found in rows of small pyramids in front of the temple.

When Tippu fell and his forces were scattered this Bedar and Boya troops for lack of employment, took to brigandage and long disturbed the country-side, but eventually settled down chiefly as agriculturists, with an occasionally cattle-lifting or dacoity to vary the monotony of a quiet life. The Bedars claim the same descent, and style themselves "sons of chiefs" as to the Boyas; and like them are devoted to shikar, readily attacking dangerous game with their spears. They are also skilled in hawking and fond of athletic meetings at their festivals, one of the most popular items on the programme being a pole climb. Similar to that of the English one of climbing the greasy pole. Several poles twenty or thirty feet high, are planted in the ground; on the top of each is a platform on which sits a man with a number of pots containing a greasy compound; while from the bottom hang slices of pumpkins which are the objects to be obtained. Men from round the base of each pole, others climb on to their shoulders and others again on to theirs, and so on until the topmost one can manage to snatch away a piece of pumpkin. In the meantime the man on the platform is kept busy pouring the greasy mixture over the bodies of the climbers, with the result that the pyramids so arduously built up frequently fall to the ground. In former days the man who succeeded in gaining the prizes were borne amid the plaudits of the crowd to be rewarded by the Raja, who at Shorapur used to attend the games. A few years ago a book was published called Shorapur, an Ancient Bedar Raj, by Nawab Framarz Jung Bahadur, which gives an interesting account of that State and its people.

The Telugus of the east cast also comprise various useful military castes, that were formerly known as Paiks or foot soldiers; "Paik" being a term denoting a calling rather than a caste. The Paiks were formerly local militia recruited from several castes, large bodies of them being kept up by the Rajas and zemindars, from whom they held land by the tenure of feodal service. The Vizagapatam Manual of 1869 refers to various castes as "all Paiks or fighting men," and mentions them as being, "a fine race, brave, and capital shots with the matchlock." The fort at Kotapad on the Bustar frontier used formerly to have a standing garrison of several hundred Paiks to keep the hill tribes in order.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is excellent material for sepoys amongst the Telugu speaking peoples; and in view of the increasing difficulty every where of obtaining a sufficient supply of suitable recruits, it would appear well worth while to reopen the enlistment of Telugus for the Carnatic regiments from certain selected castes, as is the case with Tamils.

RAILROAD SUPERSTITIONS.

Omens Engine Drivers Fear.

The superstitions of mariners are as old as the sea. Those of the land sailors, the railroad men, date back only a few years. Thirteen has been an ominous number for years. There is not an engine numbered thirteen on any railroad in the United States. No locomotive works in America will put the finishing touches on an engine or complete it entirely on a Friday or the thirteenth of the month.

Nine is the number that locomotive engineers consider even more dangerous than thirteen. There was an engineer on one of the Michigan divisions of the Grand Trunk some years ago, a dare-devil runner, though he never had an accident. He feared one thing above all else, the number nine. He never took out an engine but once that bore that numeral.

On one occasion his own locomotive had needed some trifling repairs, and there was no time to finish the work of getting it into shape. An almost new engine, No. 999, was the only available substitute. The engineer was had such a superstitious fear of the number nine refused pointblank at first to take this one out; but as no other locomotive or engineer could be secured at such short notice, he had to go.

Two hours later, in the dawn of a winter morning, just as they were approaching a small station at full speed (the train made no stop there), the engineer thought the saw he headlight of another locomotive on the track ahead. It was snowing hard, and the wind was blowing a gale. He started to reverse his engine; but as he did so what had seemed to be the white gleam of a headlight grew smaller, flicked, and disappeared. Thinking it was one of the track signals that had become obscured by the snow, and that the line was clear, he sent the engine forward at full speed again. A moment later there flashed into view a freight train dead ahead, but still some distance away, just taking the siding.

The passenger engineer reversed and yelled to his fireman to jump. The fireman crossed the cab, but hesitated a moment before he swung himself from the bottom step. This fraction of a second's delay was fatal for the engineer. His foot tripped on the fireman's shoulder as he tried to jump from the floor of the cab, and he was thrown headlong, breaking his neck and dying instantly. The fireman escaped without a scratch; but several lost their lives in the wreck that followed.

Another combination of numbers considered highly unlucky for an engine is 1111, "eleventy-leven." These four ones are looked upon with as much disfavour by all engineers as the three nines.

If an engineer or fireman stumbles when climbing into or out of his cab, it is considered very unlucky. It is also unlucky to step into the cab with the left foot first.

Superstitions about stumbling are not confined to those who ride on the engines, writes Mr. Thaddeus S. Dayton, in the "New York Tribune." If any yard or train hand stubs his toe in crossing the track, he is sure to turn about and step high over the rail so as to obviate any future ill luck. This is specially the case when he trips over a switch frog.

There are unlucky months as well as unlucky days, railroad men firmly believe. September is the unlucky month. It is a matter of record that there are more accidents during that month than in any other of the year. No one knows why. Engineers as a class carry pocket pieces—queer coins, stones, or something they consider lucky.

Cross-eyed men, continues the writer, are very unpopular on a railroad. It is impossible for one of them to get employment except in some unimportant capacity. Even there the prejudice against them is historic. One of the oldest tales of railroad life relates to a cross-eyed section hand. It is told by the tampers from Manhattan to Mendocino.

Ten section hands were wanted in a hurry to send out on the line. Nine appeared; but the tenth sent word that he was ill and could not come. Just at this juncture a cross-eyed man applied to the section boss for the vacant job. Despite his instinctive misgivings and the mutterings of the men, he hired him. Thereupon a cloud of evil luck settled down on the gang and stayed there. The first day one of the men was laid out by a sunstroke. The gang lost one man each month for ten months. The cross-eyed man was the last to go, the sole survivor of the unlucky ten and the one who reaped the fullest measure of misfortune. He tried to cross the track in front of the pay train, and was run over and killed.

MR. LUGEES is coming out from home in the Autumn to be a Government Travelling Auditor in India.

It is now settled that Mr. O. T. Barrow, Comptroller General, will proceed on long leave on 2nd July and may possibly not return to India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

WHAT IS THE MATTER IN EGYPT?

The Position of Sir Eldon Gorst.

"I wanted to drive to the British Agency one morning soon after my arrival in Cairo and had some little difficulty in directing the turbushed cabman. At last he understood. "Aiwa," he said, "Lord—a—Cromer," and he drove me at once to the big palace down by the Nile with the green, shady garden, and the exquisite view over the wide, shining stream.

I have often thought over that incident since. Since I came home every one has been asking, as I knew they would ask, "What about Gorst?" For Sir Eldon Gorst's position is, after all, the most widely interesting thing on the Egyptian horizon, as it is viewed from home. To answer publicly that question, "What about Gorst?" is so difficult that I would gladly pass it by. But however much I might have wanted to dismiss the whole subject from my thoughts it would have been impossible. Almost every day brings me fresh light on the situation. To-day comes an account from Englishmen, a very level-headed fellow, of a Nationalist demonstration close to the Savoy Hotel, in the centre of European Cairo, where a Union Jack was openly defiled and trampled under foot.

LORD CROMER'S SUCCESSOR.

That cabman is by no means the only person who murmurs "Lord—a—Cromer." Almost everyone does so—with an accent of regret. It is a commonplace of observation in Egypt that no one, save the Nationalists, has a good word to say for Sir Eldon Gorst. I do not set myself up as a critic of the British Agent. My criticism would have no value. I merely state the impression left upon visitors to Egypt who take the trouble to discover what is being thought and said. This impression is that British prestige and influence have declined deplorably during the last two years.

The official view at home is that Sir Eldon Gorst has been as successful as any man who followed Lord Cromer could expect to be. He has kept "things quiet." He is on excellent terms with the Khedive, and is said to have much influence over him, though I must add that the Khedive's following speaks of his Highness as having much influence over Sir Eldon Gorst! The British Agency has continued Lord Cromer's policy in many directions. The great work of irrigation goes on steadily. By Mr. Douglas Dunlop and his excellent staff education is being pushed forward. The General Assembly is happy because it has been allowed to reject the Suez Canal scheme. The Nationalists are pleased at the choice of a Prime Minister in sympathy with their aims. That is one side of the picture. On the other we have such incidents as that of the open insult to the British flag. How far are they Sir Eldon Gorst's fault?

Almost everyone in Egypt puts upon him the whole blame. British officials are sore and angry because they say they are now obliged to kow-tow to native officials placed on an equality with them or over their heads. Egyptians who are quite ready to be loyal to us so long as it pays are perplexed and uneasy. Financiers are scenting trouble and withholding their money. There is a belief rapidly gaining ground that England will shortly go. "It would be far better than the present state of things if you did go," a very able and wealthy member of the Syrian community said to me one day. He has always supported British rule and he longs for a return of the old firm progressive policy. "But if you can't rule firmly he said you had better leave us to ourselves. We should sink back into the old slough of despond—corruption and incompetence and sloth. But we should at any rate know where we were."

THE NATIONALIST PRESS.

It was, no doubt, this feeling which made the Copts omit to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Eldon after Boutros Pasha's funeral when they formally expressed gratitude to other high officials who had attended it. They blame the British Agent for allowing the violent Nationalists more and more licence to speak and write abusively and threateningly of British rule and all who are in favour of it. No one who knowns the East is surprised at their abuse of this liberty, except apparently Sir Eldon Gorst, who, in his report for 1909, just issued says they are morally responsible for the death of Boutrose. They could not have been open to this reproach however, if he had kept their fanaticism in check. His wavering course is attributed by some to instructions of a sentimental character from Home. It certainly seems difficult to reconcile otherwise the confidence placed in the General Assembly over the Suez Canal project with Sir Eldon's statement in his last report to the Foreign Office that the record of that body had not been "of a nature to encourage the hopes of those who looked forward to its gradually exercising more responsible functions." Nothing has occurred, in the latter's view, yet the Assembly has been permitted to exercise a vastly more responsible function than any it ever exercised before, and a scheme is much talked of for a permanent increase in its powers. But whatever pusillanimous instructions the Foreign Office may have sent him, Sir Eldon's loss of personal prestige can be no one's fault but his own.

This has come about in many ways—chiefly, I imagine, because Sir Eldon is one of those people who have rather a contempt for doing things upon formal, ordinary lines. Much has been made of his meeting the Duke of Connaught in a cap and motor costume. Taken by itself, this would have little significance. But the quick Oriental observation had found in numerous incidents, each quite small in itself, shrewd reason for contrasting the British Agent unfavourable with his predecessor.

An Egyptian favourable to British tutelage (because he has large financial interests) gave me on an amusing account of the difference between Lord Cromer's and Sir Eldon's visit to the Khedive. "Lord Cromer," he said, "used to send word, 'I shall come at a certain hour.' At that hour all the secretaries and officials got behind their desks and bent their heads over their work, appearing to be very busy. The Khedive would be ready to the minute, rather nervous, hoping that all would be well and the visit soon over. Not until it was over did the palace breathe freely again. Now what a difference! Sir Eldon Gorst sends to inquire what time the Khedive will be pleased to receive him. He enters, and finds the official lounging about, talking and laughing. He talks and laughs with them. Then, after being kept waiting a while, he goes in to the Khedive, who assumes an air of condescension."

A COMPARISON WITH LORD CROMER.

Another remark of a similar character, equally ludicrous from an English standpoints, was made to me at the Heliopolis aviation meeting by another native. "Look," he said disdainfully, "he is talking to quite second-class people." I felt inclined to laugh. But the East does divide people up into first and second class.

For the masses in Egypt, though they would be quite content to enjoy quietly their increased prosperity if they were left alone, are sensitive to agitation, especially if it has a religious basis. They are also, like other Eastern peoples, peculiarly quick to notice any slackening of authority. They worship the God of Things as they Are. Any well-established rule can count upon their allegeince. "He who marries my mother is my father says a native proverb. Egypt's British stepfathers have only to show parental firmness and the country will go quietly ahead. But at present the masses are more than a little disturbed. They hear rumours that British influence is coming to an end. They see "every kindness, concession, and attention lavished on the party who are clamouring for the evacuation of Egypt" (to quote, not an English, but a French newspaper in Cairo.) Naturally the effect of this is to drive the waverers who want to be on the winning side into the Nationalist ranks. Many members of the Assembly pretend to favour Independence ideas simply for fear unpopularity if they opposed them.

Further, the cry of Islam in danger as dishonestly raised, and the latent fanaticism of the Moslem called into activity. Unless there is a change of attitude towards the agitators there will be bloodshed. Moslems and Christians will before long be at one another's throats. "The situation is working up," a very distinguished man, who knows who Egypt thoroughly, said to me—he is a friend of Sir Eldon's, too. "The situation is working up to what it was before Arabi's rebellion broke out."

Between the official view and the local view the opinion of the Empire must be left to judge.—Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Capt. Ernest Elborough Woodcock, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajpoots, younger son of the late Col. B. M. Woodcock, I.S.C., and Edith, widow of Kynaston Edwards Verschole, C.M.G.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

For all of we,
Whoever we be,
Come short of the giants of old, you see.

The above lines, taken from the famous Harrow song "Giants," apparently represents the opinion of the majority of people in regard to the skill and sportsmanship of the present day cricketer. "We are cast in a pigmy mould"; we lack the true spirit of the game; we think only of our averages; and, being "a pitiful race of clay," first-class cricket is going to the devil in our hands. And yet, after sixteen years' experience, I am prepared to deny every one of the above charges. It is true that we were beaten by the Australians last season, and that the South Africans have also got the better of us; but even the Greatest Giants of old—the Graces, the Steels, the Studds, the Lyttletons—have fallen before the prowess of the invading Kangaroo; and, well and pluckily as it played under the leadership of Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, no one would pretend that the side which has just returned from the Cape represented the full strength of England.

Then there is all this talk about averages, averages; but I venture to say that I have never met the cricketer, amateur or professional, who was worried by his average. No doubt in the last match or so of the season, if two batsmen are near one another at the top of the averages, a certain amount of interest is aroused among the general public as to which of the two will finish first, and as long as human nature remains what it is, the two competitors will naturally be interested too; but to say generally that cricketers think too much of their averages is a slander on the whole race of cricketers. So long as figures mean anything—and, however much the saying that "figures may be made to prove anything" applies to fiscal questions, it certainly does not to cricketing questions—the man who, given he has played a certain number of innings, stands at the top of his county's averages at the end of the season is, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the best bat on the side. Therefore, averages are a very good guide, and, indeed, the only possible guide, to a man's worth so far as batting is concerned. And those people who say that So-and-so, naming such a professional—as a rule the amateur is exempted from this charge—plays for his average and not for his side, forget that a professional receives a pecuniary reward of £1 over and above his ordinary fee if the side wins; so that, putting it on the lowest basis possible, it is to the interest of a professional to play for his side and not entirely for his own hand. Why, we in Middlesex esteem the prowess of Kent and Yorkshire so highly that if we do manage to defeat them each of our professionals receives an extra "fiver." Also, there is such a thing as "marks" for professionals. one mark representing five shillings; and in the awarding of these marks a professional knows, or should know, that if he forgets his side he may not only have no marks given him, but he may even have them deducted from any he has gained in the past or may gain in the future.

So much for this "cheapy" talk. Believe me, it is nothing but "Hot Air," as they say in the Navy.

But isn't the spirit of the game on a lower plane than it was? You're "not out to win"—all you care about is to avoid being beaten, say our detractors. To this I would answer that while there have been one, or perhaps two, isolated instances of a side being content with a draw, when, with more enterprise, to put it mildly, victory would have been at least, possible, I cannot find that the charge applies generally. The evil here is to small, and is "so scornfully regarded by cricketers themselves," that I do not think we are likely to see anything more of it. No doubt I am more than usually fortunate in playing for a county whose guiding tradition is to try to win. We have twice been beaten in recent years through declaring our innings in the endeavour to force victory. Naturally the captain was criticised. Some said "he was right, for he gave us two exciting games"; others said he was "a fool." But that is by the way. Middlesex went out to win. It risked something in doing so, and lost. To-day comes an account from Englishmen, a very

There has been much cricket talked during the winter, and now we are to have, for this season, at any rate, Lancashire's scheme of scoring in the county championship. The Advisory Committee, who do not always know their own minds, wanted it, and the M.C.C. Committee let them have it. I shall be surprised if we do not have some curious results. As much praise, both in warefare and cricket, has hitherto been awarded to a successful defence as to a successful attack, and in acquiescing in the idea that only victory matters a blow has been struck at one of the vital principles of the game.

There are only two things, to my mind, wrong with cricket; there are too many matches and there are too many professionals. We want a shorter programme, and we must ever be on the look-out to encourage the public school and University player.

WILL SOWTH AFRICA BEAT AUSTRALIA

The return of Mr. H. D. G Leveson-Gower, the captain, with the other members of the M.C.C. team who have recently been enjoying themselves in Rhodesia in an unofficial cricketing capacity, gives one the opportunity to offer some criticism on the tour as a whole. Chief interest naturally centred in the Test matches, of which M.C.C. won two and their opponents three. South Africa can, therefore, claim the rubber, but I have it on good authority—not, it may be added, from any

BY THE WAY.

FIRE IN EGYPT.

Sir Eldon Gorst's annual report does not minimise the loss Egypt has suffered by the murder of Boutros Pasha. Till this catastrophe happened, he says, there seemed every prospect that the wise and sober course pursued by Boutros Pasha and his colleagues, and their refusal to be hustled from the path of moderation by the extremists on either side, were gradually bringing about a better state of feeling. The Nationalist Party was slowly but surely losing ground, the effervescence in the schools was abating, and the students appeared to be once more occupied with their lessons. Now, we gather, everything good has been changed, or at least imperilled. Why this should be, it is rather hard to say. That it is, indicates a screw loose somewhere. Boutros Pasha was no doubt a wise man. But are there no other wise men in Egypt? Are none to be found among the colleagues whom Sir Eldon Gorst joins in his praise of the murdered Minister? Surely a policy so well founded should not be rendered impossible by the death of an agent. Sir Eldon Gorst, we are bound to say, writes more gloomily than we should have thought necessary. He appears to have a perfect horror of repressive measures. He confesses that during 1909 the Press Law, which had been revived in the early part of the year, was applied with perhaps too great moderation, and that sad experience has shown that this attitude does not suffice in Egypt. Nationalist agitators "may as last perceive that they are playing with fire" when they endeavour to stir up the evil passions of the ignorant and credulous. It is Sir Eldon Gorst's duty let them see that the fire burns first those who are responsible for it.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING ALLIES.

A noble ideal was sketched at Ottawa the other night by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Government Leader in the Senate. The senators, irrespective of party, were entertaining him at a banquet, and in such an assembly he found a fitting opportunity for dwelling on an alliance of English-speaking races. Such an alliance, he said, would effect disarmament and secure the peace of the world. This is not, of course, the first time that the idea of the English-speaking race as a sort of world's policeman has been uttered. The British Empire is large and powerful enough to remove the subject from the sphere of Quixotism and the fabulous. But will America ever come into the scheme? Not as yet, perhaps, though stranger things have happened even in our day and generation. Sir Richard Cartwright points out that a great and wholesome change has already taken place in the temper and feeling of American public men, and Canada may be destined to be the medium to bring about the alliance. "America had ceased to be merely a New World Power, and had become in the largest sense a World Power. Its interests were becoming parallel with those of Canada and of the British Empire in a great many ways." Never was there a more inspiring ideal than this of the union of a race. If it appears chimerical to many politicians over here, let them remember and do justice to the solid enthusiasm of youth. All political wisdom has not its home in the British Islands. There is in Canada a belief in the future which we might well copy. So young a nation has wide horizons. We could not narrow them if we would.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S CASTLE.

The remarks made by Mr. F. E. Smith at the United Club dinner on household enfranchisement will be read with great interest. Give to the British working man the possibility of acquiring an interest in the house in which he lives and immediately he acquires a strong interest in the stability of the country. Wild Socialistic schemes cease to interest him. There are difficulties in the path of course. There are circumstance under which it is better for a man not to own his house. If his chances of life are precarious; if his prospect of continuous employment in that one neighbourhood is uncertain, if he would have to take in lodgers in order to keep the house going—then it is better for him to pay rent. On the other hand, the leasehold system as applied to the poor is excessively wasteful. Families, unless they are out of the common ruck of humanity, feel little interest in keeping in good condition a house that does not belong to them; they neglect it, and do not nip decay in the bud, which means that the landlord has to pay a heavy bill for repairs and consequently charges a higher rent to cover his bill. Quite recently it was stated that Lord Lansdowne had to pay £852 per annum on the repair of 273 cottages, the rent of which only amounted to £1,175. There are many other drawbacks, connected with tenants' improvements, shoddy, building, speculation in the fag-ends of leases, and so forth, all of which combined should persuade our legislators to take action.

ARTIST ON HIS FAST.

The artist Mr. Charles Spenser, of Westerham, who has just undergone a self-imposed forty-two days' fast as a cure for indigestion, has related his experiences to an "Express" representative. "You may take it from me," he said, that fasting for health will be generally adopted. Well-known doctors whom I meet are taking it up. On the first day the pangs of hunger were keen enough; so were they on the second day. On the third day there seemed a little relief, and from that day onwards I experienced no hunger whatever. I continued my work as an artist, doing some light gardening and walking as exercises. At the end of the forty-second day hunger began to reassert itself. That is the stage where many 'fasters' make a mistake. They determine to fast for a certain number of days, and even if the craving for food returns after a certain period they continue to fast. When I felt the hunger returning I immediately drank some fruit juice, and continued to live on this for two days, after which I had my first square meal. "This experiment of mine," he concluded, "is only the beginning of more on a wider scale, and my wife is to join me as well."

KAISER AS OPERA ENTHUSIAST.

It is authoritatively stated that the Kaiser devotes £75,000 annually from his private purse towards the upkeep of the three Royal playhouses in Berlin alone, and contributes proportionately to the support of the three other Royal theatres situated at Wiesbaden, Hanover, and Cassel. Altogether his personal expenditure in this direction is £100,000 a year amounting roughly to an eighth of his civil list. The expenses at the opera houses and theatres have been vastly increased by his Majesty's fondness for lavish productions. The gorgeous revival of Verdi's "Aida," produced under his personal directions in 1908, cost £10,000. One of the costumes (adds the "Mail") worn by the King of Egypt was embroidered in gold, and cost £150.

KISSING GERMS.

Giving an illustration at the School of Economics of the fact that germs are present everywhere, Mr. Stephen Paget exhibited a piece of gelatine that had been kissed by a man with clean lips, to see what would happen. Mr. Paget pointed out that germs had grown thickly over the parts touched by the lips. One could not, he said, even kiss the surface of gelatine without producing the outline of one's lips in germs.

THE NEW BAMPTON LECTURER AT OXFORD.

The Rev. John Huntley Skrine, late Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, who has been elected Bampton Lecturer for 1911, is a writer of singular versatility, who has made successful excursions into the domains of poetry, theology, and belles lettres. Canon Skrine was educated at Uppingham, of which he is an enthusiastic "Old Boy." He has published a biography of Edward Thring, the celebrated Head Master, a volume of lyrics for the tercentenary festival, and a narrative of the year when the school, during an epidemic of fever, was transferred bodily to the seaside at Borth. Canon Skrine, since his retirement from Glenalmond, has accepted the college living of St. Peter-in-the-East, at Oxford.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LADY EBURY'S NEW POST.

Lady Ebury, who has just been elected "Chairman" of the Watford Board of Guardians, is a daughter of the first Baron Annaly. As her new honour suggests, she is a most advanced woman, and enjoys a grasp of politics that many of the "sterner sex" would envy. She is intensely interested in the welfare of the poor of Watford, and, despite the fact that six of her fellow members of the guardians are women, is regarded as the best possible "Chairman." Her place at Rickmansworth, Moor Park, has an interesting history. It was the property successively of George Neville, once Archbishop of York, Cardinal Wolsey, the Duke of Oxford, and the Duke of Monmouth. It was while Neville was making arrangements to receive Edward IV. there that he was arrested for high treason and taken to the Tower. When the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth was decapitated, his widow lopped off the head of every oak-tree in the grounds. Large sums of money have been spent on the mansion. The building cost the enormous sum of £150,000, and Sir J. Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, received £3,500 for painting the ceiling in the saloon.

A COMMERCIAL CHAIRMAN.

Lord Ebury is one of the great chairmen of the commercial world. He presides over the destinies of Vanden Berghs, Ltd., the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply, Ltd. He is also a director of innumerable undertakings, and is regarded as a man of "strong opinions." He succeeded to the Barony in 1893, and, before his ten years' experience of Parliamentary life in the Liberal camp, was in the Life Guards.

SOCIETY GARDENERS.

Gardening has become one of the keenest crazes of Society, and to those not in the know the crowd of well-known people who throng the fortnightly exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society at Westminster would be a revelation. Amongst those who are to be frequently seen there are such famous Society gardeners as the Duke of Marlbrough—who has a magnificent collection of orchids at Blenheim—the Duke of Portland, Colonel Holford (the King's Equerry, another famous orchid grower), Lord Carew, the Dowager Marchoness of Headfort, Lady Hope, Sir Albert Rollit, and many others equally well known in the world of flowers. Many of the leading Society people of to-day not only spend an immense amount of time in super intending and planning their gardens but are themselves experts on the particular forms of flowers in which they specialise. Nearly everybody nowadays who has any glasshouses at all goes in for orchids, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that the hobby is necessarily expensive. Most of the famous orchids that have changed hands at fabulous figures were originally bought for a few shillings. The plant that made the record price was originally sold for 5s

AN ATTRACTIVE FORM OF GAMBLING.

You can grow the many varieties of the universal favourite Odontoglossum crispum, in quite a coal house, and buying crispums on the cheap is an innocent but attractive form of gambling. If the amateur be prudent he buys plants just imported from their native forests at the auction, watching his opportunity. If content to pay a shilling each, he will not have long to wait, but with patience and judgment he may get a score or a hundred at sixpence each. Thus, a man buying half-a-dozen "cryspums," imported at sixpence apiece, may get one for which he is offered in time a hundred pounds—much more even—and possibly two or three other worth gold. This is not supposition only; the great majority of "Odontoglossums," valued at a fortune—not to say every single one of them—were sold in the first instance for less than half-a-crown.

ROSES AND CARNATIONS.

Roses and carnations come next, perhaps, to orchids in popular favour. Lady Algernon Lennox has a choice garden at Broughton Castle with several hundred varieties of tea roses. The grounds are famous for their beauty, and Lady Algernon has done great things as a landscape gardener. Lady Ashtown, at Woodlawn, Galway, has a perfect paradise of roses; so has Lady Dowe, at Dingley, Market Harborough, and Lady Falmouth has a long line of rose-coloured pergolas at Mereworth Castle, Maidstone. At Blenheim the Duchess of Marlborough has created a wonderful American garden, including a marvellous sort of floral tunnel chiefly of crimson ramblers. At intervals the bower is widened to form alcoves for seats, and one can imagine nothing more delightful than to sit there amidst the perfume of honeysuckles down at the river, which winds its course through the greensward below. One of the most remarkable gardens in England is Lord and Lady Ilchester's sub-tropical garden at Abbotsbury Castle, Dorsetshire. This garden contains the finest collection of bamboos in the United Kingdom there are forty-three different specimens which have been imported from India, China, and Japan. Also may be seen flowers from Florida, a tea plant, an arbutus from the Canary Islands, mimosa, eucalyptus, several South African plants, and a banana tree from Abyssinia.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

"It is the most beautiful and exquisite sight I have ever seen," said Lord Roberts, referring to one of M. Parthaus brilliant flights, and there is no doubt that the famous French aviator is by far the best "exhibitor" of all the flying men. There is a gracefulness in his method of steering that defies description, and his absolute confidence in himself and his machine enables him to accomplish feats that leave his rivals far behind.

AN EX-CIRCUS RIDER.

Although he may now be reckoned the leading aviator, M. Paulhan is only twenty-six years old, and it is but a comparatively short time ago that he was earning his living as a bare back rider a circus. Here it was that he acquired that coolness in the face of danger that has lately proved so valuable to him. He first became interested in aeronautics when he joined the French Army, and it was the exploits of M. Santos Dumont that inspired him to launch out on his own account. For a long time he remained practically unknown, and then he suddenly started the world by beating at Brooklands, Farman's English long distance journey at Blackpool. That event gave him a world-wide reputation. His latest magnificent flight from London to Manchester has made him, for the present, the foremost figure in the world of aviation. M. Paulhan is a true sportsman, and his graceful allusions to Mr. Grahame-White, his plucky English rival, have endeared him more than ever to our fellow-countrymen.

PEARY THE INDEFATIGABLE.

There have been few explorers since the beginning of time who could equal Rear-Admiral Peary in pluck and perseverance and the story of his life is as romantic as any hero of fiction. No one who sees him however, would ever think that he contained so much energy, for, in appearance, Peary is by no means a typical man of might. Originally a land surveyor, Peary was quite young when the idea came to him that he would like to be an explorer. He has himself told the story of how his ambition was first aroused in the following words: "One evening, in one of my favourite haunts, an old book-store in Washington, I came upon a fugitive paper on the inland ice of Greenland. A chord, which, as a boy, had vibrated intensely within me at the reading of Kane's wonderful book, was touched again. I read all I could upon the subject . . . and felt that I must see for myself what the truth was of this great mysterious interior." Not the least of the explorer's difficulties has been the lack money for his enterprises, but with a perseverance truly remarkable he has overcome all obstacles. Before one of his expeditions he was so in need of cash for the journey that he turned to lecturing. His record of work at that time was prodigious. In ninety-six days he delivered no fewer than 168 lectures, and earned nearly £3,000 to help him on the way. Peary made his first expedition in 1886, when he penetrated 100 miles into the interior of Greenland. Since then he has made many daring journeys, his claim to have reached the North Pole in 1909, being the crowning feat in a particularly romantic career.

MARRIAGE AND SUCCESS.

It is interesting to note that the famous explorer attributes a great deal of his success to his marriage. "My wife," he has said, "has been my constant aid and inspiration, and has borne the brunt of it all." His wife accompanied him on one of his explorations, and their daughter, Marie, was born in 1891, "deep in the heart of the White North, far beyond the farthest limits of civilised people or habitations."

English-Chiming-Clocks

Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture

Superlative Quality.
Intrinsic Value.
Faithful Recorders of Time.

8-DAY
Grandfather
¼ Chiming Pendulum
Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ¾ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

The Case

is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.

Regarding Durability

It is of sufficient durability to carry great value as an hereditary heirloom for 3 or 4 generations.

Rs. **1,275**

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

Our experience in this direction is very extensive having executed many important presentation orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Our prices for the same quality of work will more than compare favourably with those of any house in the trade, and there is always an advantage in buying from quite the largest, newest and most varied stock there is.

From Rs. **225** to Rs. **575**.

ENGLISH 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCKS.

The Embodiment of all that is good in clock manufacture.
The description of clock illustrated is as follows:
Height 19 ins., width 11½ ins., Dial 6½ ins. Full quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on deep sonorous 5th gong. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

TRADE MARK **'VANA'** BRAND **TONIC WINE**

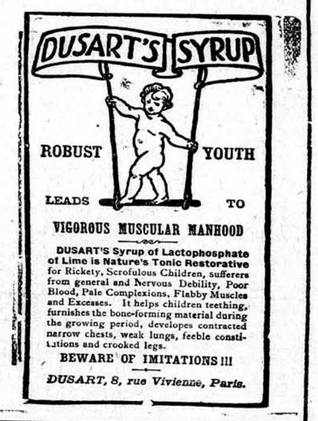
The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by
KX 82 BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)



DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France).
MICHELIN TYRE CO., Ltd., 49-50, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

The Michelin Watchword is Quality.

MICHELINS

mean

Durability and Comfort,
Safety and Economy.

Michelin Tyres are made in One Quality Only—The Best, and are equally efficent on good or bad roads.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

Knake Pianos

Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way.* The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine.* This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway.* He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth,* as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

COLD without ICE **HOT without FIRE**

THERMOS keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice, and keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating.
THERMOS is simple and can never get out of order. All you do is to pour in the liquids required.
THERMOS is thus indispensable to Travellers, Nurses, Sportsmen, everywhere and at all times.
THERMOS has proved its value in all parts of the world from the Equator to the Antarctic.
COLD, REFRESHING DRINKS AT ANY MOMENT, DAY OR NIGHT.
No matter how hot the sun, by means of a vacuum, **THERMOS** keeps its contents ice cold.
To be obtained of all Jewellers, Chemists, Ironmongers and Stores.
Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.
THERMOS R.A. & Co.

The Soap for India.
Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
6d. per Tablet.
To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN

THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.

Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof	15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face	9
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	10
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ...	19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting...	20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD. BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B24

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

1910 MODEL.

Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability Trials.
Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFFEURS A SPECIALITY.

LALKALA

Is by far The most effective Remedy for

ASTHMA
HAYFEVER
&
CROUP.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
INDUCES REFRESHING SLEEP!
IS QUITE HARMLESS!

Recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold in Cigarettes or Papers. Price, Re. 1-2-0 per box net.
Obtainable from:—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

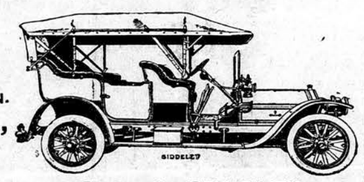
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: Its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD

Sole Agents:—
K. & S. MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY.

Works:—
TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the sexual and genital powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poverty of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal Family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA CURE is the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LICENSEE," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of Debility, Impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its **world-wide reputation** as the Best and **only safe reliable** Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Impotency, Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all **Blood Disorders,** and all Functional and **Diseased Conditions** of the System, caused **by the deficiency** of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric **Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile IMITATIONS—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

"Chlorodyne"

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

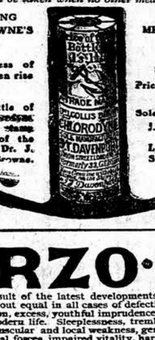
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
It's the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and friction, or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembliings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all either phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasteing wasting discharges, involuntary losses &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, fe bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, fe improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, or white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

OUR KESHRANJAN OIL OR THE WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.—Cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, melancholia, short-sight, weakness of body and of memory, vertigo and other similar maladies. It is a specific for those that have ruined their health by excessive drink or other causes. It imparts a shine to the skin and brilliancy to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5; 3 Phials Rs. 2-8: Packing and Postage extra 11 Abs.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure Rs. 2; Packing and postage As. 7.

OUR DANTADHABAN CHURNA OR SUPERFINE DENTIFRICE—Cures all sorts of diseases of the gums, ulcerations, carries of the teeth, toothache, bleeding, bad breath, &c. Pleasing to the taste, it imparts a fragrance to the breath and cheerfulness to the spirit. Price per box As. 8; Packing and postage As. 3.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure Rs. 20-0. Packing and Postage extra Rs. 1-8.

OUR KSHATARI TAILA is a sure remedy for ulcers of every description, venereal sinus, ulcerations due to piles and fistula, and sores in the mouth and ears. It has a special action on cancers, for it checks bad and foetid discharges in a short time and leads to the growth of healthy tissues. It is purely innocuous in its action. Price per phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

Illustrated catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta,
Our Agent at Bombay—
V. VALABHDAS & Co.,
Commission Agents,
Paydhoni, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACGOWEN & CO., MADRAS.
A. J. PAPPE & CO., COONOOR
and all leading Stores in India and Burma.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good

A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER

BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN

WARRANTED TEN YEARS

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to your door, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part of the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

The Unrivalled Killer!

Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—

KEATING'S POWDER

Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fleetchurch Street, London, E. C.